MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL.

VOLUME XV. MILWAUKEE, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1858. NUMBER 246.

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ Business Notices appearing in the Local Column, will be charged 25 cents per line for the first, and 15 cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ Transient Advertisements must be paid for invariably in Advance.

☞ The number of insertions must in all cases be specified on the copy when handed in, as no "till forbid" Advertisements will be taken.

☞ Yearly Advertisers will be held strictly to Advertisements pertaining to their business. All other Notices will be charged at the Regular Rates.

☞ Extra displayed Advertisements, and those with large cuts, will be charged by the square for each insertion.

☞ Ordinary Notices of Deaths and Marriages inserted *free of charge*. Obituary Notices will be charged by the square, at half our usual rates.

RECEIVING BOOKS.

JUST MANUFACTURED, and for sale at the SENTINEL Bindery, a superior style and quality of Forwarder's Receiving Books. Call and see, before purchasing elsewhere, as thereby you can save money.

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TALLY BOOKS

THOSE in want of Tally Books will please bear in mind that they can obtain them at all times, at the SENTINEL Bindery, ready manufactured, and for sale cheaper than the cheapest. We have them of various sizes.

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The News.

The steamer *Africa* brings us Liverpool dates to the 2d inst. The breadstuffs market continues inactive, and a decline is reported in the London wheat market. Financial matters exhibit no change. Another Atlantic telegraph experiment is already talked of in England.—Ten lives were lost by the burning of a coal pit, near Durham. Large quantities of Australian gold had arrived in England. The Prince NAPOLEON had been on a visit to Moscow, the object of which visit, it is said, was to communicate from the Emperor of France, with regard to coming events in Turkey. MORPHY was astonishing the Parisians by his wonderful performances on the chess board.

Rumors of a Ministerial crisis in Spain were current, but are pronounced unfounded by the Government. A very full synopsis of the steamer's news will be found in our telegraph columns.

The election returns come in good. In Indiana the Administration will have but *two* out of *eleven* members of Congress. We shall have full returns from Pennsylvania and Ohio Monday. The Democracy is completely overthrown in both of these States.

We have later news from California by the steamer Star of the West. The supposed success of the Atlantic Telegraph was to be celebrated there on the 27th ult. The details of the news will be found interesting. Miners at Frazer River were realizing as much as $80 per day. The River was falling rapidly, hence the success of the diggers. No new Indian difficulties are reported.

The great boat race between the Metropolitan Club of Chicago, and the Shakspeare Club of Canada, for the championship of the Lakes, came off at Detroit, yesterday, and resulted in the success of the Canadians.

The New York breadstuffs Market is looking up a little. The steamer's news, however, will probably have a depressing effect upon it. Our own Market remains without change, with the exception of a slight advance in choice milling grades of Wheat, owing to a scarcity in the market.

Weather cool, with rain in the evening.

The Indiana Election.

The returns thus far warrant us in saying that the Republicans in Indiana have elected their whole State ticket by largely increased majorities. Out of the eleven members of Congress, only *two* of the regular Democratic nominees have been elected, and those by decreased majorities; the Republicans electing eight members and the united opposition carrying the 7th and the anti-Lecomptonites the 4th districts. This is a Democratic *loss* of four members of Congress in Indiana. The following are the members elected:

1st	District,	WM. J. NIBLACK, Democrat.
2d	do	WM. H. ENGLISH, do
3d	do	WM. M. DUNN, Rep., gain.
4th	do	WM. S. HOLMAN, Anti-Lecompton.
5th	do	DAVID KILGORE, Republican.
6th	do	ALBERT G. PORTER, Rep., gain.
7th	do	J. G. DAVIS, Opposition.
8th	do	JAMES WILSON, Republican.
9th	do	S. COLFAX, do
10th	do	CHAS. CASS, do
11th	do	JOHN U. PETIT, do

Of the above, five of the Republicans are members of the present House, and two of the Democrats. ENGLISH barely escaped defeat in a hitherto intensely Democratic district.

The Republicans also secure a majority in both branches of the Legislature! Three thousand cheers for Indiana!

Kansas Election.

The election in Kansas was for members of the Legislature and location of County Seats.

Leavenworth county chose Leavenworth for the county seat and eight Republican members.

Douglas county, Lawrence for the County Seat, and elected Republican members.

Jefferson county, Oskaloosa the County Seat and Anti-Democratic Representatives.

Johnson county, Olathe the County Seat, votes with Lawrence for Representatives.

Lykins county, whole Republican ticket elected.

Doniphan county, Democratic ticket elected with one exception.

Atchison county, Atchison the County Seat, Democratic ticket elected.

The Republicans have a majority in the Legislature.

Success of the New Overland Mail Arrangement.

Following close in the wake of the Atlantic Telegraph achievement comes another of a similar character—not quite so glorious, perhaps, but promising to be quite as useful, judging from the present appearance of both. We refer to the arrival in St. Louis of the first overland mail from San Francisco, under the new contract made with the Government by Mr. JOHN BUTTERFIELD and others. The contract specifies that the service shall be performed in twenty-five days, and the arrival of the first mail *one day and twenty hours ahead of time*, gives the most satisfactory evidence of the ability on the part of the contractors to carry out their undertaking.

This mail is to be carried between St. Louis and San Francisco, leaving each place twice a week, in four horse post coaches, or spring wagons, suitable for the conveyance of passengers, as well as for the safety of the mails, for $600,000 a year, the contract to end Sept. 15th, 1864. If the mail westward was transported to San Francisco, with the rapidity of that which has just arrived at St. Louis from that far distant port, it is plain that the mail service can be performed as expeditiously that way as by steam navigation via Panama. Twenty-three days from San Francisco, overland, will do for the present.

ANOTHER TREASURY GRAB.—A dispatch from Washington, to the *Evening Post*, states that several prominent Democrats had arrived from New York, sent by the New York Democratic State Central Committee, to demand the annulment of a certain contract for timber with a Massachusetts Democrat. They allege that he had a lot of surplus timber in his yards, and got the Navy Department to advertise for exactly the sort he had to sell, and that the bargain was closed in the short space of ten days. They also say that the timber was not wanted by the Department, and that the Massachusetts man who sold it was the highest, instead of the lowest bidder, under the proposal.

Washburn and Dunn at Dodgeville.

Dunn does not meet a very warm reception. He dares not avow his sentiments—thinks it is nobody's business whether he is a Douglas or Buchanan man—Washburn is greeted with a storm of approbation.

The Mineral Point *Tribune* thus notices the recent discussion at Dodgeville between Messrs. WASHBURN and DUNN, the rival candidates for Congress in the Second District:

The third discussion between these gentlemen came off at Dodgeville, on Monday evening last. As usual, the Judge was non-committal on the great issues of the day as possible. So far in the canvass he has acted up to the policy avowed by him in his first speech—that it was nobody's business what his opinion was on these issues. Finding that the people of Dodgeville were looking in that enthusiasm which should *appear* on such occasions, a bevy of *claequeurs*, consisting of the satellites of the Administration from this city, graced the house with their presence and stamped out applause most inopportunely, and much to the disgust of the good people of our neighboring town, who wisely concluded that they could attend to their own business—and this they did, in good earnest, when Mr. Washburn rose to reply, each one of whose telling rejoinders was greeted with a perfect storm of approbation. We have conversed with many who were present on the occasion, and the impression is, universally, that Judge Dunn is no match for Washburn and that he will make more votes by staying at home. The people will not support a man who dare not avow his principles and who is trying to ride two horses.

NO ADMITTANCE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—It has been contended that the Act of Incorporation of the Michigan State University, at Ann Arbor, includes women among the "persons" entitled to an education there, which view was coincided with by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction in his annual report.

Accordingly a number of young ladies applied for admission as students; but the authorities of the University had their doubts as to the propriety of receiving them, and appointed a committee to take the subject into consideration.—The committee however, were also perplexed with the question, and sought counsel from men "older in practice, abler than themselves to make conditions," among whom were Presidents of several Colleges.

The result of their deliberations was that admitting women to the College, as students, on the same footing with men, "would be dangerous in a social and moral point of view." It does not seem to have given unanimous satisfaction—far from it, although the New York *Times* says the good sense of the community will undoubtedly ratify this decision. It by no means follows from the fact that the two sexes in family and primary schools are mutually benefited by each other's presence, that such would be the case with young men and women associated together in the familiar relations of College life.

The *Times* speaks as if it was a brand new idea! Can it be ignorant that it has been put into practice in many American and European institutions, with highly gratifying success to education, and purity above suspicion as far as the "social and moral point of view" goes? This has led many people, who in no wise partake of the Woman's Rights obnoxiency, to believe that the educating of sexes together, is a great point to gain in the course of human progress; it has "bought golden opinions from all sorts of people," although the *Times* may like to associate it with the above named fanaticism. This respectable portion of the "community" must regret that Michigan has taken a step in the retrograde.

Dreadful Accident in Walworth County—Three Children Burned to Death.

We take the following from the Racine *News* of Tuesday, relative to a dreadful accident which occurred the day previous, in Springfield:

"We learn from Mr. M. W. Cary, Route Agent on the Racine and Mississippi Railroad, that a dreadful accident had occurred at Springfield, Walworth Co., yesterday morning about ten o'clock, which resulted in the death of three children—a boy and two girls. The melancholy particulars are in brief as follows:—They were alone in the house, the father, Mr. Sullivan, a section master on the Railroad being absent on duty, and the mother having gone out for a few moments, when from some cause unknown the bed caught fire, and before assistance could be rendered the children were injured so badly that two of them died yesterday and the other this morning. The house and most of the furniture was saved. The oldest of the little sufferers was but about five years of age, and the youngest a babe.

The Great Ruins.

The New York *Times* thus describes the appearance of things where the Crystal Palace stood:

"Not a vestige of wood, except that which is reduced to cinders, is to be seen, and none but the hardest metals are found unmelted. The whole of the statuary, marble, plaster and bronzes, is entirely destroyed. The group of "Christ and the Apostles" presents nothing but a semi-circular row of powdered plaster, in heaps. Keiss' "Amazon" presents the appearance of a heap of unslaked lime. The "Lovers going to the Well," and all the other marble statues on exhibition, are to be found in the form of a pulverized limestone. The only statuary that retains the slightest resemblance of its original form, is a small bronze statue of WASHINGTON on horseback, and this is without head, legs or tail to the horse, and with nothing but a head to "Washington." The ruins are everywhere mixed up, and permeated with melted glass of every conceivable form. It is found sticking to everything, from the strings of Chickering's Grand Pianos, down to the muzzles of Colt's revolvers. It furnishes many curious specimens, and is the article generally seized upon by those in search of mementos, and more of it is carried off the ground probably than of anything else.

THE NEW ROUTE TO LAKE SUPERIOR.—It will be seen by reference to a communication on our first page, that the citizens of Milwaukee are waking up to the importance of a new and quick route to Lake Superior. The New route proposed is by Railroad from Menasha, or Appleton, thence to Green Bay by boat, Green Bay to the head of Little Bay de Noquet by steamer, thence to Grand Island and Carp River by stage, the roads from the two latter places uniting in one 27 miles North of the Little Bay de Noquet, making the distance from that place to Grand Island 42 miles, and to Carp River 52 miles. By this route passengers can comfortably go through from Milwaukee to Lake Superior in 36 hours.

Confident expectations are entertained that this route will be opened in the Spring. We have all the necessary boats here in Green Bay, both for the River and Bay, and we will venture to say that our citizens will be promptly on hand to secure the best and most comfortable boats for their part of the route. It will be no hard task to establish the stage route; the citizens up there are far seeing enough to know that it will be to their interest to take hold of the matter with a will.

The prominent men of Milwaukee express surprise that we have not established this route before. There can be no question but what it will be a paying one. Travel to and from Lake Superior is yearly increasing, and very much of it is from the West and South, by a long and circuitous route, via. the Straits of Mackinac and Sault St. Marie. A glance at the map will be sufficient to convince any one that this new route will completely divert the tide of travel into a new channel. We go in for it.—*Green Bay Advocate.*

TELEGRAPH LINE TO KANSAS CITY.—The telegraph line from St. Louis west has been constructed to Booneville for some time. Recently it has been extended up the river thirty miles further, and the requisite stock has been subscribed at Kansas City to complete it to that point. The *Journal* of that city thinks it will reach Kansas City by the middle of November. We presume that it will be extended from there to Leavenworth before spring. Not only will this line be of great service to citizens but to the Government, and it is a wonder that the Administration has not long since built a telegraph line from St. Louis to Fort Leavenworth.

THE GREEN BAY LUMBER TRADE.—The Green Bay *Advocate* says:

Our lumbermen are making preparations for getting out logs the coming season, and probably there will be much more work done in the woods this season than last. A great number of oak staves will also get out; this is destined to become an important branch of business in this section.

TO THE PUBLIC.

"Competition is the Life of Business."

Printing at Prices that "Defy" Competition!

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE
Milwaukee Daily Sentinel
PRINTING HOUSE,
Are determined
NOT TO BE OUTDONE IN LOW PRICES!
And that this PIONEER ESTABLISHMENT shall maintain the enviable reputation, which it is justly entitled to, as being the oldest, largest and
MOST COMPLETE PRINTING CONCERN
IN THE STATE!!
They are constantly adding to their heretofore superior facilities, and "defy" the KEENEST competition; and therefore INVITE ALL in want of any description of
PRINTING OR BINDING,
After getting the prices of every other concern in the city, to give them a call. The times are indeed hard, harder, hardest, and it "behooves everybody" to save their money. "*One* penny saved is better than *two* earned." "Everybody" knows that!!
With the immense circulation of the SENTINEL—being double that of any other paper in the State—together with an advertising patronage equal *to all the other city papers combined*, they are not dependent on their Job Rooms to meet expenses; therefore are enabled to do Printing these "hard times."
Below the Lowest Competition!
And if necessary, at prices that will barely cover cost of labor and material. We say again: see what *you can get your Printing done for*, then call at the SENTINEL Job Rooms, and get it
MUCH CHEAPER,
And in the VERY BEST STYLE of the "Art Preservative of all Arts."
☞ RECOLLECT, ☜
The SENTINEL has a first class Bindery, and is prepared to do all kinds of **ruling**, and manufacture every description of **blank books**, for Rail Roads, Bankers, Counting Rooms, Counties, &c., &c., of the very best material and at "Hard Times" prices. This is no gammon. TRY US AND SEE.
JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN, Proprietors

CITY MATTERS.

TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY.

Railroads.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

1st Train, leaves	8.00 A. M.;			
2d " "	11.05 A. M.;	"	12.35 P. M.	
3d " "	4.20 P. M.;	arrives	7.55 P. M.	
MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.				
1st Train, leaves	11.30 A. M.;	arrives	4.35 A. M.	
2d " "	5.20 P. M.;	"	8.20 A. M.	
3d " "	10.30 P. M.;	"	7.00 P. M.	
MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN RAILROAD.				
1st Train, leaves	8.00 P. M.;	arrives	12.30 P. M.	
LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.				
1st Train, leaves	7.00 A. M.;	arrives	10.20 P. M.	
2d " "	1.15 P. M.;	"	8.50 P. M.	
MILWAUKEE AND HORICON RAILROAD.				
1st Train, leaves	7.00 A. M.;	arrives	10.20 A. M.	
2d " "	1.15 P. M.;	"	8.50 P. M.	

Steamboats.

FOR GRAND HAVEN.—The Steamers *Arctic* and *Chesebrough* leave Johnson & Olmsted's dock every afternoon & evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 12:15 and 5 o'clock, for Grand Haven, connecting with the Detroit & Milwaukee Railway for the East.

FOR TWO RIVERS.—The steamer *Forester* leaves every morning, (excepting Sunday,) at 7½ o'clock, from same place, for Two Rivers, stopping at Port Washington, Sheboygan and Manitowoc.

Propellers.

FOR BUFFALO.—A line of propellers run to and from Buffalo, one of which leaves the city daily.

FOR OGDENSBURGH.—A tri-weekly line of propellers also run to Ogdensburgh.

GRIFFIN & BRADLEY, at the foot of East Water street, are the Ticket Agents for both of these propeller lines.

FOR COLLINGWOOD.—A tri-weekly line of propellers run to Collingwood, stopping at intermediate ports, and leaving this city on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday of each week. L. D. JUNKER, Agent.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Religious Services will be held to-morrow, as follows—

	A. M.	P. M.
St. Paul's, Episcopal, Rev. J. O. Richmond, cor. Mason and Jefferson Sts.,	10½	7
St. John's, Episcopal, Rev. David Koone, 5th Ward,	10½	7
St. James Episcopal, Rev. J. P. T. Ingraham, Spring Street Hill,	10½	7
Free Church of the Atonement, (Episcopal,) corner of Jefferson and Michigan streets, Rev. H. M. Thompson,	10½	3
First Presbyterian, Rev. S. G. Spees, corner Milwaukee and Mason Sts.,	10½	7
North Presbyterian, Rev. John M. Buchanan, cor. Milwaukee and Oneida Sts.,	10½	3
South Presbyterian Church, Fifth Ward, Rev. Sam'l Day,	10½	3
Plymouth, Congregational, Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, cor. Milwaukee and Oneida Sts.,	10½	7
Spring Street Congregational Church, Rev. Wm. De Loss Love, cor. Spring and Sixth Sts.,	10½	3
Welch Congregational Church, Rev. J. Perry, corner of Jefferson and Michigan sts.,	10½	7
Methodist, Spring Street, Rev. E. Robinson,	10½	7
Summerfield M. E. Church, cor. Van Buren and Biddle Sts., Rev. H. C. Tilton,	10½	7
Asbury M. E. Church, Rev. R. O. Parsons,	10½	7
Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church, corner of Michigan and Van Buren Sts.,	10½	
First Baptist, Rev. Dr. Pyper, corner Mill and Wisconsin Sts.,	10½	7
West Baptist Church, Rev. John Jackson, Sycamore st., between 3d and 4th sts.,	10½	7
German Baptist Church, (Armonian,) Rev. Edward Grimm, 4th street,	10½	3
St. John's Cathedral, Catholic, Bishop Henni, near Court House,	10½	3
St. Gall's, Catholic, Rev. F. X. DeOcon, Second street,	10½	3
St. Mary's, Catholic, (German) Rev. Dr. F. Smilhuber, cor. Third and Bidd Sts.,	10	3
Trinity, Catholic, (German), Rev. Joseph Sadler, 5th Ward,	10	3
St. Joseph Church, (Catholic,) Rev. J. Holaran, Poplar, 5th Ward,	10	3
Evan. Lutheran, (German), Rev. A. Mulhauser, Main Street,	10½	2
Dutch Reformed Holland Church, Rev. S. Berks, between Ninth and Tenth Sts.,	9½	2&7
Spiritualists, Young's Hall,	2½	7
German Baptist Church, (Calvinistic,) Rev. Theodore Albright, pastor, cor. Chestnut and West Water streets,	10½	3
Scandinavian Lutheran Church, Rev. A. Scheie, cor. Reed and Scott sts., 5th Ward,	10	
Church of the Redeemer, Unitarian, Rev. N. A. Staples, Cassat., between Martin and Division,	10½	7

Corn Exchange Meeting.

The members of the Corn Exchange met yesterday, at 12 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment. The samples of the various grades of wheat, designated by the Committee appointed at the previous meeting, as

Extra Club,	No. 3, Spring,
No. 1, Spring,	No. 1, White Winter,
No. 2, "	No. 2, " "

were exhibited by Mr. YOUNG, chairman of the Committee. The samples were examined pretty thoroughly and the subject of adopting them as the standard grades discussed at considerable length. The general impression seemed to be, that the grade of No. 1 Spring, was too low. Mr. WHEELER argued that it would be an injury to the reputation of our Milwaukee club at the east, to ship such wheat as that selected by the Committee, as No. 1. Mr. YOUNG stated that the sample selected by the Committee was designed to be the lowest grade that could be called No. 1, that all which came between that and extra, would also be designated as No. 1, and that, therefore, a cargo, or large quantity, would be much superior to the sample on exhibition.—The object of the Committee, Mr. YOUNG said, was to establish a grade of wheat for No. 1, which would correspond with the crop raised in the State this year. Mr. HIGBY said he believed in calling things by their proper names. If we have only ten thousand bushels of extra wheat in the State let us ship only ten thousand bushels as such, and if the majority of our wheat is No. 2, let us call it No. 2, said Mr. HIGBY.

Mr. HIBBARD, and several other gentlemen expressed similar views to those of Mr. HIGBY, and a resolution was finally offered, instructing the Committee to raise the grade of their samples, at least 10 per cent. This resolution, after a long debate, was withdrawn, and it was finally resolved that the chair should appoint another Committee of three to present a new list of samples, to compare with the present ones. The chair appointed as such Committee Messrs. CARLTON HOLLAND, WM. B. HIBBARD and ROBERT ELIOT.

Mr. STORM, from the Committee appointed to report a suitable person for Grain Inspector, to be elected by the Board, presented the names of CARLTON, HOLLAND, HORACE KELLOGG, and I. P. SEAMAN, any of whom the Committee considered competent to fill the office.

The report was accepted, but not acted upon, when the Board adjourned to meet again to-day.

COMMON COUNCIL MEETING.—The Board of Councillors held an adjourned meeting to-night.

HOUSE.—J. S. FILLMORE has the *lower story* of a house, corner of Fifth and Clybourn streets, to rent, at $6 per month.

MURDER BY WANT OF VENTILATION.—We are filled with horror when we hear that a fellow-being has, by his own act, destroyed the life which God gave him. Until within a very recent period, and in some places, almost to the present day, the rite of "Christian burial" has been denied to the suicide—the self-destroyer. But it is hard to bring a large portion of the denizens of a great city to a full realization of the fact that murders and suicides are constantly occurring, of which the police and courts of justice take no notice, because they are the results of an ignorance of the laws of life and health. Children are destroyed, by hundreds, by being deprived of pure air, and adults perish from the same cause. In vain does science make its appeal to all classes of people, and warn them of the danger and the crime of living and sleeping in rooms from which the pure air is shut out. A recent writer says:

When we breathe over and over again the same air, we gradually vitiate it by the constant exhalation of carbonic acid, which gradually brings the air up to the point where the difference between it and the blood—as regards the proportions of carbonic acid—disappears. The blood ceases to be arterialized, and the vital functions are arrested. In vain does the air still contain a quantity of the life giving oxygen; the blood cannot take it up, because it cannot get rid of the carbonic acid, and it cannot get rid of its carbonic acid because the conditions of the exchange are absent. To make an animal breathe air overcharged with carbonic acid, is equivalent to a gradual prevention of his breathing at all.—Suffocation results from vitiated air in precisely the same manner as from interception of the air. Although burking and gagging are crimes which appal the public, the public seems almost indifferent to the milder forms of the same murder when it is called "want of ventilation."

And of this terrible truth he gives the following impressive illustration:

The deaths of new born infants between the ages of one and fifteen days, which in the Dublin Lying in Hospital, amounted in the course of four years to 2,244 out of 7,650 births, were suddenly reduced to only 279 deaths, during the same period, after a new system of ventilation had been adopted. Thus more than 2,000 deaths, or 1 in every 3 births, must be attributed to bad ventilation.

Surely, nothing more is needed to convince the least educated, that proper ventilation—a constant supply of fresh air, is essential to the preservation of health and life.

FOREIGN WINES.—It will be seen by their card, in our advertising columns, that Messrs. HOENIGER & Co., have opened an extensive liquor store, in Capt. UPHAM'S building, Market Square. In connection with their store, Messrs. HOENIGER & Co. have fitted up in elegant style, a Wine Room, where any of their foreign wines may be had by the glass or bottle. They have made preparations also to do a large importing business in wines, and an examination of their price list will convince the reader that they are determined to deal reasonably. Messrs. HOENIGER & Co. have a large assortment of pure French, German and Hungarian wines, of the choicest brands, a few samples of which they have very kindly sent us for examination, which we have no hesitation in pronouncing as good as the best foreign wine we have ever tasted.—We cheerfully commend Messrs. HOENIGER & Co.'s establishment to the notice of the public.

THE MAMMOTH GRAIN WAREHOUSE.—It is expected that Mr. SMITH'S Mammoth Elevator Warehouse, on the Menomonee, will be ready for the reception of grain on Monday next.—The opening of this warehouse is a matter of no small importance to our city. It inaugurates in this city, the system of handling grain in bulk, instead of in bags, as heretofore, and greatly increases our facilities for shipping and receiving grain. This warehouse is capable of holding half a million bushels of wheat, and is considered the most perfect of the kind in the western country.

NEW MEAT MARKET.—Messrs. T. WRIGHT & Co. have opened a neat and well managed Meat Market on Wisconsin street, near Main, where people can get, at reasonable prices, everything they want for the gratification of their carnivorous propensities, provided they want only the very nicest. We have eaten their delicious beefsteak till we could not refrain from saying a word for the benefit of both them and our epicurean readers.

A NOVEL FEAT.—A singular performance will come off to-day on the Cold Spring race-course. The genuine CHARLES CURTIS will walk one mile, while one horse paces, and another horse trots three miles. Mr. CURTIS has gained some celebrity as a pedestrian, in Chicago. He lately walked 1056 half miles in as many half hours; he has, also, out-walked the Indian man, Flying Cloud.

☞ Thirty Thousand Dollars to loan; read CALEB WALL'S advertisement.

☞ Messrs. HASSETT & CHAPMAN, wish to inform their customers and the public generally, that they have now on hand some new and handsome patterns for Dress, Cloaks and Reglans; they also have on hand an extensive assortment of cloths and trimmings; and employ a lady, from New York, to manufacture their garments, and are prepared to take orders, or sell the material at prices satisfactory to the purchaser. oct15dwh809

☞ An Exhibition of the wonderful powers of memory, &c., will be given by two young men of the Milwaukee Public Schools. Also a brief Lecture by Prof. ARMES, of Va., at Young's Hall, on Tuesday Eve., Oct. 19, at 7½ o'clock.

Exercises Free. One dime only for Hall expenses. oct16d11h817

TO BUILDERS.—Just printed and for sale cheap, a few BUILDER'S RECEIPT BOOKS. Call at the Counting Room of the Daily *Sentinel*. sept20tf

☞ Subscribe for and Advertise in the *Milwaukee Tribune*, Daily and Weekly. The *Tribune* is the largest weekly, and the *only* daily paper north of Milwaukee. Terms, cash in advance. SMITH & STONE, Publishers.

QUEEN'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY.—Approved by the N. Y. Academy of Medicine, in their sitting of June 3d, 1857, contains 85 per cent of Pure Cod Liver Oil.

PARENTS SHOULD ALWAYS HAVE IT AT HAND.—What more delightful remedy, almost literally speaking "with healing on its wings," could you give children affected with lung or throat diseases than *Queen's Cod Liver Oil Jelly!* It is pleasant to the taste and acceptable to the most delicate stomach. It is a most effectual remedial agent. PERKINS, CLAY & Co., 4 Fletcher Street, New York, are the general Agents for this incomparable *Jelly*. Buy and try it.

J. M. ALLCOTT and JOHN H. TESON, only Agents for Milwaukee. oct16d1w

☞ Look out for imitations of Lee & Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce. See advertisement of John Duncan & Sons. oct16-d1awly

E. TOWNSEND MIX,
ARCHITECT & SUPERINTENDENT
Office in Ludington's Block,
CORNER OF EAST WATER AND WISCONSIN STS.

W. STAMPER & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO R. M. JESLIN,)
"*CITY SHOE STORE*"
Boots and Shoes Manufactured with Neatness and Dispatch.

☞ LADIES BOOTS AND SHOES CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.

HENRY FREEMAN, Agent,
Manufacturer and Superintendent, Young's Building, 29 Wisconsin Street, corner of Main, Milwaukee, Wis.

P. S.—Mr. JESLIN is out from inability, occasioned by the sickness of himself and family, to attend to business. oct14

MENOMONEE HOTEL,
W. W. CASWELL, PROPRIETOR.

☞ TO compete with the hard times, I shall reduce the price of Board to SIX SHILLINGS per day, for the present.

Milwaukee, Sept. 9th, 1858. W. W. CASWELL.
sep10d167d3m

LATEST NEWS!

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Iowa Elections.

DUBUQUE, Oct. 15

In this city, Leffingwell's (anti Lecompton) majority, for Congress is 581. County nearly all heard from; majority about 1400.

Clayton county, reported a small democratic majority. It gave a large republican majority for Governor in 1857.

Alamakee county gives a republican majority of 230; which shows a considerable republican gain.

Linn county gives a republican majority of 230; republican gain of 100.

Jackson county: Leffingwell's majority 402.

Clinton, republican—small majority.

Johnson county, democratic majority about 300.

Scott county, 600 republican majority. A gain of 300.

Muscatine county, a small majority for Leffingwell.

DAVENPORT, Oct. 15.

In this city the vote stands Vandever, rep., for Congress 1151, Leffingwell, dem., 713.—County not all in. Vandever will have a maj. in the county of about 600. State ticket about 700 rep. maj.

Muscatine co., Leffingwell 550, Vandever 582. Republican State ticket 150 maj.

Indiana Election.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 15.

Jefferson Co.—Dunn, Republican, for Congress, 697 maj.—a Republican gain of 600.

In Jennings Co., the whole Republican ticket is elected.

Bartholomew Co. also elects Rep. Sheriff and Treasurer.

First District—Niblack, dem., is elected by about 800 maj.

Blythe, Opposition, is elected to the Legislature from Vanderburg and Pozy counties.

Canahan, democrat, is elected in the same counties.

The average majority in Vanderburg county, for the democratic State ticket is about 350, 8th District, Wilson rep. 120 majority; 3rd district, Dunn rep., over Hughes, 300 to 500 majority; 2nd district, English, dem., elected; 7th district, Davis, Anti-Lecompton, elected; 10th district, Case, rep. about 600 maj

The republicans claim 13 out of 25 Senators, and 57 out of 100 members of the Legislature.

Sullivan county, Secrist, administration dem corat, about 75 maj. Lecompton ticket elected by 60 maj.

Putnam county gave 100 maj. for Davis, independent.

Clay Co—vote close.

Ohio Election.

CRESTINE, Oct. 15.

The vote in the fifteenth district is so close, that it is difficult to decide, but is generally supposed that Burns, dem., is beaten.

In the 9th district, Cary, Rep. maj. unofficial, is fifteen.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 15.

In the 6th dist. Howard, dem, is elected by about 800 maj.

17th dist, not heard from.

Lake Co. official, rep maj. on State Ticket 1268, Wade for Congress, 1275 maj.

Ashtabula Co for as heard from, 2,800 rep. maj.

Pennsylvania Election.

READING, Pa., Oct. 15.

Judges of Election held an informal meeting this morning and reported Jno Swartz, the republican candidate for Congress in the eighth Congressional district, certainly elected by a small majority. The rest of the Lecompton democratic ticket is elected.

The Rescued Passengers of the Ill-Fated Austria.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.

The Austria's passengers who arrived here in the Valorous, say they were treated with the utmost kindness by Capt. Renaud, of the bark Maurice. On their arrival at Fayal they were taken in charge by the Hamburgh and British Consuls, a merchant by the name of Dorey guaranteeing to pay all expenses, provided the owners of the Austria refused.

Of the six women among these passengers, all were very badly burned. One of them, Mrs. Betty E. Rowarn, was on her way to join her husband in Charleston, S. C. She had her four small children with her, one boy and three girls. The oldest of these, the boy, she saw perish in the flames. The three girls she lashed together with a rope and suspended over the side of the steamer, while awaiting succor, but the rope was burned off and they fell into the sea.

Of the three placed in the hospital at Fayal two were convalescent; the third, Mr. Messenger, of N. Y., had the typhus fever, and was not expected to recover. Prof. Eisfeld has been advised by a physician to remain on the Island until spring.

From Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.

Lieut. Jones, of the Navy, has arrived here, bringing despatches from Minister Forsyth, who will leave Vera Cruz on the 18th inst., for the United States, in the sloop-of-war Plymouth.

The levying contributions at Tampico, by Gov. Garza, on foreigners, was condemned by the leaders of the Liberal Party.

Gen. Robles, Mexican Minister to Washington, was still on board a Spanish steamer, the Commander of which, it is said, was detected in giving aid secretly to the Church Party.

The arrival of the Spanish fleet was daily expected.

Lieut. Jones has been appointed Ordinance officer of the Paraguay expedition.

Schooner Roman Missing.

OSWEGO, Oct. 15.

The schooner Roman, Capt. Wm. Wheeler, left Detroit on the 6th, for this port, with wheat, and has not been heard from; she was out in the late tremendous gale and it is feared she is lost with all on board. Vessel and cargo fully insured.

Later from California.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.

The steamer Star of the West arrived at an early hour this morning, bringing upwards of $1,400,000 treasure, including $825,000 for Wells, Fargo & Co., and $84,000 for Freeman & Co.

She brings California dates to the 21st Sept.

She left the sloop-of-war Saratoga all right at Aspinwall.

The steamer Golden Gate, from Panama, with the Atlantic mails of Sept. 5th, was passed on the evening of the 25th, four days said from San Francisco.

The sloop-of-war St. Marys was at Acapulco bound for Panama, also the ships Star of Hope and Neptune's Favorite.

Advices of the success of the Atlantic Cable had occasioned great rejoicing in California, and Monday the 27th Sept. had been selected for a grand celebration in honor of the event.

The government stables at the Benicia barracks were burned on the 13th of Sept., together with horses, mules, carriages, provender, &c.

The lump of gold recently found in Columbia Co., by Mr. Straub, had been melted and run into a bar weighing upwards of 400 ounces, and sold for nearly $7,500.

James Hennessey, one of the Vigilance Committee exiles, recently brought a suit at Downieville against the Committee, for damages. But it being found impossible to empanel a jury who were not prejudiced in favor of the Committee, the suit was adjourned.

The eighth anniversary of the admission of California into the Union, was celebrated at San Francisco, on the 7th ult.

Geo. Mandeville, clerk of A. B. McGreavy & Co., San Francisco, had been detected in a series of forgeries upon his employers.

A smart shock of an earthquake at San Francisco, on the evening of the 12th, was felt.

Advices from Frazer river to Sept. 6th. Mining news cheering. The river was rapidly falling and miners were realizing as high as $80 a day. Dry diggings had been found near Fort Yale. No new Indian difficulties.

The steamer Sea Bird, belonging to San Francisco, was burnt on the passage from Victoria to Ft. Langley. No lives lost. Boat and cargo a total loss. Cargo valued at $60,000.

Valparaiso dates are to Aug. 31st. It was reported at Valparaiso that Gen. Echenegue had started on another revolutionary expedition to Peru. It was said his friends had purchased a cargo of ammunition on board the brig Townsend Jones, and that she was to sail for Peru to land it.

Callao dates are to Sept. 13th.

The frigate Merrimac had gone to Valparaiso, The Decatur was at Callao.

ISTHMUS NEWS.—The U. S. frigate Roanoke touched at Aspinwall on the 30th of Sept., and sailed for San Juan.

It was reported that Gen. Lamar had demanded two million dollars from Costa Rica, as a recompense for the shooting of some Americans at Virgin Bay, and the taking of the place is doubtful.

Later from Europe—Arrival of the Steamer Africa.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.

The Cunard Steamer Africa, Capt. Shannon, which sailed from Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the p. m. of Saturday, 2d inst., arrived here at 11 o'clock last night.

John Van Buren was a passenger. The steam propeller from Boston via St. John, N. F., arrived at Galway on the morning of Sept 20th. The propeller was hauled ashore there to prevent her from sinking.

The steamer Fulton arrived at Southampton on the evening of the 30th. The steamers of the New York and Galway line are henceforth to touch at St. Johns, N. F., on their westward passages, thus securing the receipt of news from Europe in six or seven days.

The steamer Pacific from New York, arrived at Galway on the 1st, and the Asia, from Boston via Halifax, reached Liverpool at noon on the 2d.

Mr. Varley, one of the consulting electricians of the Atlantic Telegraph company, writes to the *Times* in response to an article calling in question his estimate of the distance of the faults in the cable. He states that his means of testing are not wholly dependant upon the resistance offered by the cable, and that he searched diligently for indications of a fault near shore but without success.

A Mr. Roosevelt has offered to lay a rope covered electric wire between Valentia and Newfoundland, for the sum of £180,000.

Alderman D. W. Wise had been elected by the common council, Lord Mayor of London for ensuing year.

The shaft of the Page Bank coal pit, near Durham, took fire, while the men and boys, to the number of 32 were at work in the mine. Seventy-two persons were drawn out of the pit alive, and the other ten were dead.

The ship Sultan, with £160,000 worth of Australian gold, and the Ocean Chief, with

VOLUME XV. MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1858. NEW SERIES.

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.
T. D. JERMAIN,.....E. E. BRIGHTMAN.

RUFUS KING,.....Editor.

TERMS OF THE SENTINEL.
Daily $7,00—Tri-Weekly $4,00—Weekly $1,50
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

MILWAUKEE:
SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
FOR CONGRESS, FIRST DISTRICT,
JOHN F. POTTER.
SECOND DISTRICT,
CADWALLADER C. WASHBURNE.
THIRD DISTRICT.
CHARLES BILLINGHURST.

Republican County Convention

THE Republican Electors of the several Wards and Towns in the County of Milwaukee are invited to meet at their respective head-quarters, on Saturday, Oct. 16, and elect three delegates from each Town and Ward to meet in County Convention, at the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock on Saturday, October 23d, to organize for the November election and decide upon the proper course to take with reference to the County nominations. BY ORDER OF THE COUNTY COMMITTEE.
Milwaukee, Oct. 2, 1858. dawtw

Republican Caucus

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Republican electors of the Wauwatosa and Greenfield Assembly District, that a Caucus will be held at the Honey Creek School House, on Saturday, the 16th of October, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for said Assembly District, to be supported at the coming election.
E. C. SAGE, L. D. MARSH, } District Committee.

Mass Meetings in Waukesha—Republicans Attend.

The following appointments have been made for a series of meetings in Waukesha County.—Good speakers will be in attendance. REPUBLICANS! be on hand!

Genesee Village,	Oct. 16,	6 p. m.
New Berlin,	" 21,	" "
Genesee, Reed's School House,	" 22,	" "
Oconomowoc, (Monterey),	" 23,	" "
Brookfield, Hatch's School House,	" 23,	" "
North Lisbon School House,	" 25,	" "
Eagle Station,	" 27,	" "
Hartland Village,	" 27,	" "
Merton Village,	" 28,	" "
Brookfield, South School House,	" 29,	" "
Pewaukee School House, (G. Barker),	" 29,	" "
Vernon Centre,	" 30,	" "
Menomonee, 2d red School House,	" 30,	" "
Muskego Centre,	Nov. 1,	" "

Cool Impudence—The Positions of the Candidates.

Keep it before the people, that Messrs. Potter, Washburn and Billinghurst voted to admit Kansas into the Union with a *pro-slavery constitution*, and with less than 40,000 inhabitants; and that Messrs. Brown, Dunn and Larrabee stand pledged to vote for her admission with a *free state constitution* and the same number of inhabitants, whenever she makes another application to be admitted into the Union.—*News.*

It is quite unnecessary to say that the first assertion in the above paragraph is a fabrication out of whole cloth, and the second is equally devoid of truth. The noble position which Messrs. Potter, Washburn and Billinghurst took in the memorable Kansas struggle, is known to the world. The three faithful representatives of Wisconsin stood firm and united in the battle for oppressed Kansas, and fought the Democracy in their attempt to *force a slave constitution* upon the people of that Territory. They voted unanimously against the Lecompton villainy, and most emphatically expressed their condemnation of the infamous English swindle.

But let us look for a moment how the three Democratic Candidates stand upon these questions. Judge Dunn is an acknowledged National Democrat, (with Know-Nothing proclivities,) although *motives of policy* induce him to refrain from openly committing himself upon the issues now before the People. He endorses the Lecompton villainy and approves of the English Bill, which *denied* Kansas the privilige of admission with a *Free State Constitution* until its population should number ninety-three thousand, and offered a *premium* to the people of that territory to accept a *Slave Constitution with less than half* that number of inhabitants. The *News* and almost the entire Democracy endorsed this measure. Judge Dunn also fully approves of the Dred Scott Decision, and we believe this is the only point upon which he openly avows his sentiments in the present Canvass. We learn from the Mineral Point *Tribune* that Judge Dunn, in his speech in that city the other day, "took the ground that *no territorial enactment could exclude Slavery from a territory of the United States*, for the reason that all portions of the Union helped to purchase the territories, and the Constitution of the United States extended equal protection to the property of all in the territories."

This is precisely the definition given to the Dred Scott Decision by the National Democratic party. The following points, the Democracy claim, are established by this decision:

1st. That slavery exists, or may be carried into all the Territories, by virtue of the constitution of the United States.

2d, That the people of a Territory, though unanimous in their opposition to the "institution," have no right to prohibit it, prior to the formation of a State Constitution.

3d, That no Territorial Legislature has the power to prohibit slavery in the Territory for which it acts.

4th, That Congress has no power to prohibit slavery in any Territory; and, therefore, that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional.

This infamous doctrine is endorsed by Judge Dunn and is the main plank of the Democratic platform. So much for the position of one of the Democratic candidates.

The other two Democratic candidates, Messrs. Brown and Larrabee, also *sustain* the Dred Scott decision, but pretend to sympathise with Douglas upon the Kansas question. It makes little difference, however, with whom they feign to sympathise, so long as they are "all right" on the Dred Scott decision. They also approve of that most outrageous Democratic Swindle, the English Bill, above alluded to. It is evident, therefore, that Messrs. Brown, Dunn, and Larrabee, are pledged to give their sanction to these infamous measures, and such would be taken as an endorsement of the same by the people of Wisconsin. In what wide contrast with these doctrines are the well known views of the Republican candidates, Messrs. Potter, Washburne, and Billinghurst. They are all indefatigably opposed to the humbug of Popular Sovereignty, which, in conjunction with the Dred Scott decision, carries Slavery into all the Territories of the United States, and prevents the people from excluding it therefrom, however much they may be opposed to the peculiar "institution." They also maintain that Slavery is a *local*, not a *national* institution, that it belongs to each State in itself to say whether it will permit the existence of Slavery within its boundary or not, and that Congress has the power, and should exclude Slavery from the Territories.

To whom, then, will the Freemen of Wisconsin give their votes in the coming contest? To men who, like Brown, Dunn and Larrabee, endorse the Dred Scott decision, which permits the slaveholder to carry his human chattels with him wherever he may go, and prohibit the Territorial Legislatures from interdicting slavery from their soil? Or to men who, like Messrs. Potter, Billinghurst and Washburne, are opposed to all such infamous perversions of the Federal Constitution? Can there be any doubt as to what the decision of the electors of Wisconsin will be?

Yellow Fever in New Orleans.—The yellow fever continues to rage fearfully in New Orleans, and there is no prospect of its diminishing until a frost comes.

Murderer Traced out.—James McMahon, who lately killed his wife at Newark, N. J., has been captured at Illinoistown, opposite St. Louis

The New York Murderers.

Three men in New York State now await the coming of the awful morn when they will be led to the scaffold to be hung, viz:—James Rodgers, at New York City, for the murder of Swanston, Ira Stout, at Rochester, for the murder of Littell, and Dennis Tanner, at Hudson, for the murder of his wife.

The wide scope for hair splitting and chicane that the law affords for the benefit of such guilty men, and the proper methods it offers for their escape, after being convicted, have all been exhausted. The highest judicial tribunal has confirmed the bitter sentence that has been passed upon them, and the Governor has positively refused to stay the course of the law, regarding that mercy to the people is a higher duty than mercy to those who have "usurped God's high prerogative."

"Mercy is not that which oft looks so,
Pardon is still the nurse of second woe."

And so their doom is sealed. Rodgers is described as a mild, inoffensive looking youth, who in his right mind would not cruelly hurt a butterfly; but one night he drank brandy and did a foul murder. His family is respectable; his sister, a beautiful girl, and his father, an old man,

"As full of grief as years, wretched in both,"

visit him daily in his cell.

Let his example establish the doctrine—not only in New York—but here, in Milwaukee, as well, where young men are too generally fond of the glass, that youth and intoxication are no legal palliations of a wanton murder. Worse men than Rogers often get clear by some unworthy trick of the law. Justice is too often lame, as well as blind, but at the pitiful call of outraged humanity she sometimes walks forth with a vengeance.

The Death of Joseph A. Ballard.

We are pleased to see that the Press throughout the country has generally, and deservedly noticed the death of Joseph Adams Ballard, who, for upwards of thirty years, has been the Marine editor of the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, which department he conducted with the most consummate ability. Besides his well known talent in that department, he was "a fellow of infinite jest, of most excellent fancy," being gifted to a rare degree with a quick and waggish wit, which would easily have rivalled that of his near neighbor of the *Post*, had he not been too devoted to his more useful calling, to make any public display of it. We have known him from our earliest boyhood as one of the kindest and most interesting of men. At the tidings of his death a thousand recollections rise within us that are pleasant to dwell upon, yet mingled with sadness by the hand certainty that when we visit the old *Advertiser* office again his dear old face will not be there to smile upon us, and his seat will be filled——but not by him!

The Atlantic Cable.—The report of Mr. Varley, the "Electrician of the Electric and International Telegraph Company," pretty effectually dissipates what little hope might have remained that the Atlantic telegraph would recover from its present state of speechless inaction. He "finds a fault of great magnitude, at a distance of between 245 and 300 statute miles from Valentia," and possibly in water of but 410 fathoms in depth. The cable, he is of opinion, yet remains unbroken, but the electrolytic decomposition, caused by the use of too powerful currents, will slowly eat away the gutta percha insulation surrounding the faculty pince, and deprive it entirely of conducting power. He is satisfied also, that there is another "fault" more distant than this, the approximate locality of which he could not estimate without communication with Newfoundland. From authentic data shown him at Valentia, he is also of opinion that there was a fault in the cable on board the Agamemnon before it was submerged, offering a resistence equal to 1,000 or 1,200 miles of cable, situated at a distance of about 560 miles from the end of the 1,200 mile coil, and supposed to be the fault which caused so much alarm when the ships were 500 miles from Ireland.

Murders.—At Lyons, Ionia county, Mich., two men, named Hopkins and Burns, keepers of a tavern, got into a quarrel, which terminated by the latter splitting open Hopkins' head with a corn-cutter. Hopkins died soon afterwards.—Burns is under arrest.

In Rochester, N. Y., a fellow named John Dwyer, from Sodus, murdered his wife by choking, pounding, and kicking her and throwing her out of doors. She was picked up dead in the street by the police. He was drunk at the time, and is under arrest, as also is a Mrs. Smith who kept the boarding house at which they were staying, as an accomplice.

A father and son named Case got into a desperate quarrel about some property, at Bluffton, Wells county, Indiana, last week. The father attempted to kill his son with an ax, but did not succeed. Afterwards he made a second attempt, when the son, Scott Case, shot his father in self-defence, and the latter is probably dead ere now, the physicians declaring that he could not recover.

On Thursday night, of last week, a Kentuckian named Richardson, shot a young man named Thomas Cushman, at Evansville, Ind. The murderer was arrested.

Stirring Scene in a Theatre.—Ristori, who, since the death of Rachel, has held undisputed sway as the queen of the stage, has been making triumphant progress through the Italian capitals, as the representative of the heroine *Judittа*, but has, at last, been stopped in her glorious career, by the Austrian police. Her last display was at Venice, and when she broke forth into the grand passage, "Tell your children they inherit from us a country, and the land that God gave them, let them clear of all hostile invaders!" the cries of "Encore! encore!" from the whole audience, were so ominous that Ristori was forced off the stage by the police, who encountered severe opposition from her champions, making a serious scuffle. It resulted in a proclamation against any further dramatic representation of the "Widow of Bethulia," who dispatched Holophernes and scattered the Assyrians.

A Miserable Speech.—Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Democratic candidate for Governor of New York, made a speech of some pretensions at Utica, on the 8th inst. The New York papers, in speaking of it merely as an intellectual and rhetorical performance, say it was very poor in substance, meagre in suggestions, and entirely void of eloquence; not a word of it rising above the commonest standard of Ward meeting harangues.

The Right Way to Talk.—Hon. James Wadsworth, of Buffalo, writes to a clerical friend, his views on Slavery, thus:

Should I be elected by my fellow-citizens to fill the office of Mayor of the city, while sworn to respect the laws, I should always bear in my heart the bondage of the slave and wear his chain; and in that fearful trial for his liberty I should so temper justice with mercy that he should have the fullest privilege consistent with the laws. On this subject of Slavery, I belong to the school of Jefferson, and in the efforts of Southern planters and statesmen to retain the slave in his bonds, I believe with Jefferson himself, that "the Almighty has no attribute which can take part with them in such a contest.

Sudden Changes.—Mr. George W. Constable, one of the Salt Lake Mail conductors, says that when he left Salt Lake City, on the 4th of last month, the heat was oppressive, but when he got three days out of the City it snowed, and the fourth day the ground was frozen and the ice plenty. Three days later he went through snow nearly a foot deep, and when he got over on the North Platte, the mosquitoes attacked him in swarms, and nearly devoured him. This was experiencing sudden changes and the four seasons in rapid succession.

Total Destruction.—The burning of the Crystal Palace and its contents was so complete that nothing valuable was found among the ruins.

Agricultural Address.

Remarks of Hon. J. F. Willard, President of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society, on the opening of the State Fair, Oct. 6, 1858.

Gentlemen of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society, and Fellow Citizens!

We are not here to-day to celebrate victories obtained in war, nor yet those of a successful campaign; but one more glorious than either—the achievements of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts! The victory of mind over matter—of intelligence over ignorance—of industry over idleness. But a few short years have elapsed since the territory now comprised within the limits of the State of Wisconsin, was the abode of the savage and wild beast. These broad prairies and wood lands were the grand hunting-grounds of the red man.

Within the period of a quarter of a century, this wilderness has become "a fruitful field."—The wand of Agriculture has passed over it, and by its magic, these wastes are transformed into a goodly heritage,—instead of the tall grass of the prairies, fields of wheat and corn undulate to the passing breeze; where once the wild flower bloomed to "waste its sweetness on the desert air," now is seen its more "cultivated" sister, cherished and appreciated.

The site of the Indian wigwam is now occupied by the stately mansion and substantial farmhouse. Where but recently a few wild men were scattered here and there over this broad expanse, now a dense population of hundreds of thousands of civilized and intelligent freemen occupy the country. Civilization and intelligence have taken possession of this wide domain.—Here are the evidences, all around us. These are *our* jewels.

Upon yonder eminence, where but late stood the Indian hut, whose smoke curled lazily towards the clouds, fit emblem of his own character—*now* that eminence is crowned with a temple dedicated to the Fine Arts. But late, the bloody Sioux, encamped on these veritable grounds, seeking the life of his brother Indian, but now a "tented field" to be sure, but we celebrate the arts of peace. More late, nought but the whoop of the savage and the howl of the wild beast broke the silence—now the lowing of herds, the bleating of flocks, and the merry and joyous voices of thousands of an intelligent population make the welkin ring with gladness. Late might have been seen here, the rude scaffold erected to dry the flesh and skins of the chase, and perchance a few scalps from human heads might have adorned these bushes and saplings, trophies of savage valor.

What do we see to-day? Look abroad over these grounds, and be proud, and thank God for the change. Let us thank our Maker that we belong to a civilized, and not a savage race—that we are christian and not heathen men. What has wrought this change? Why, sirs, the Agricultural army is marching towards the setting sun—"Westward the Star of Empire takes its way." Agriculture has taken possession of these fair lands, and tamed its wild surface, and rendered it subservient to the wants of man—of civilized man. The Mechanic Arts have followed in its train, and the Fine Arts, by an unerring law of nature, find their *level here*. What heart can remain unmoved? What bosom refrain from emotions of honest pride while we contemplate the scene before us? We meet here to celebrate the conquests of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. We come to greet and encourage each other in our various pursuits and make notes and suggestions for our future improvement.

We have before us living evidences of the energy, intelligence, skill and refinement of the industrial classes of our young and vigorous State.

A large majority of the people of Wisconsin are tillers of the soil. Ours is, emphatically, an *Agricultural* State, and we glory in our noble calling. Wisconsin farmers and *mechanics* are not numbered among those who feel themselves degraded by a *practical* demonstration of the text "that by the sweat of the brow man shall eat his bread." We construe it to mean EARN his bread. Not unlike republican Rome, shall Wisconsin honor her toiling sons, and bring them, Cincinnatus like, from their plow, and make them *toiling men* of state.

Labor is honorable—it is ennobling. The surest indications of national prosperity are found in the fact, that the laborer is elevated and the idler discarded,—and we are here to-day to personify labor—to eulogize it, to set it on high—to bow in *reverence* before it, and proclaim to all the world that Wisconsin delights to honor the man, who labors with his own hands, to procure for himself and family, an *honest* maintenance and support.

Farmers, Mechanics, and all Working Men and Women generally: The managers of the State Agricultural Society have made arrangements, as you here see, for a holiday for *all*.—These arrangements are for you—the idle and lazy will not be here, (and you are glad to know that our State furnishes as few, to say the least as any other of the Confederation.) And now permit me, fellow laborers, in behalf of the Society, to welcome you to these grounds, and to the privileges and immunities of this Annual Festival. And on our part only ask the privilege of joining with you in celebrating the achievements of labor and industry. Here union and sympathy pervade all ranks, professions and callings—here we have the most opposite extremes, apparently, brought into harmonious juxtaposition—the man of peace—the man of war—the politician—the plowman—the artizan—the miner—the sailor—the high and low, the rich and poor—all occupy but one platform. One idea possesses all—that is we are are a common brotherhood, and that for a brief season, at least, all else shall be forgotten, and we will give ourselves up to the enjoyment of the *ultima thule* of human conception—*millenial harmony and equality.*

To the officers and managers permit me to say, that to make this Fair successful, and what it ought, and must be, a credit to Agriculture and an honor to the State, every one must be at his post, and no sacrifice must be deemed too great in order to perform well the duties assigned to each. We know you—we know your zeal and fidelity, and believe you feel with us that no pains shall be spared to make this Fair the best ever held in the Northwest.

And to those gentlemen and ladies appointed judges at this Fair: Great responsibility rests with you in order to its final success. To you will be committed the examination of all animals and articles on exhibition, and your individual attention will be required to do justice to all parties, and satisfy the expectations of the public.

We wish full and definite reports from each committee, and though you cannot award to each exhibitor a premium, you will *notice* in your report, all articles or animals which you consider meritorious, and give your opinion concerning them. Your reports will be one of the most interesting features of the Fair, and nothing will be *listened* to with so much interest as the reading of them. We believe you appreciate this, and we have the utmost confidence, that your part of the programme will be performed with discrimination, ability and faithfulness, and that whatever conclusions you arrive at, they will be the honest convictions of your judgment.

Without further remark, we now declare the Fair of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society of 1858, duly opened. Officers will repair to their several duties, and the people to the enjoyment of the occasion.

"Crime will out."—The Cincinnati *Gazette* relates one of the most remarkable illustrations of this old proverb that we have ever heard:

In January, 1833, John R. Odell, of Urbana, lost, while in Chicago, a quantity of valuable property, comprising $200 in gold, three hundred in bills, one note of hand for $1,500, three notes for $110 each, one note for $180, a land warrant for one hundred and twenty acres of land, three certificates from the Illinois Central Railroad Co., for town lots in Urbana, and other papers of less value.

At the time of the loss, and for over three or four weeks previous, he had been stopping in Chicago at the house of one Francis Brooks, who hung out a sign as an Indian doctor, at that time on Clinton street, but latterly on Blue Island Avenue.

The matter has slumbered along for nearly 25 years, and two or three days since, Mr. Brooks, his wife, and a daughter of his wife by a former husband, were arrested for larceny of the property. An examination was held yesterday, before Justice Aiken, which resulted in the holding to bail of Brooks and his wife, the former in $1,500, in default of which he was committed, and the latter in $500, which was given. The daughter was discharged.

A Lunatic Girl Kills her Father.—We learn from Mr. Adams, (Adams & Jewitt,) who returned from Warren yesterday morning that during the night of Monday, a daughter of a Mr. Hamilton, of Johnson Township, near there, killed her father, by cutting and smashing in his head, as he lay in bed. The girl had once been in the Lunatic Asylum, and had been restored to reason, but a recent fit of sickness had again deranged it, and on the night in question, she came down stairs, procuring a light, and with axe in hand, proceeded to the bed in which were her father and mother, and, saying that they were bad people and must live no longer, or something to that effect, struck her father a blow with the axe across his lower jaw, crushing it, and continuing her strokes upon other parts of his head, each blow being in itself mortal. The mother, in the meantime, had got out of bed, and, after a long and severe struggle, succeeded in wresting the axe from the daughter, and securing freedom from further violence. The daughter was brought, by Sheriff Lyman, to the Newburgh Asylum, yesterday morning.—*Cleveland Review, Oct. 12.*

Death of Felice Foresti.

E. Felice Foresti, an Italian exile, well known to our citizens as the patriotic co-sufferer with Silvio Pellico, in the dungeons of Austria, where he spent twenty years of his life, and who received from the President an appointment acceptable to all parties, that of Consul to Genoa, died recently at that port. More than five thousand persons are said to have been present at his funeral, among whom were the officers and crew of the United States frigate Wabash. It is intended by his fellow countrymen to open a subscription for the erection of a marble monument to the deceased.

From an interesting biographical sketch written by Prof. Foresti himself, and published a little more than two years ago in the *Watchman and Crusader*, entitled "Twenty years in the Dungeons of Austria," we gather the following particulars of that period of his eventful life:

On the 7th of January, 1819, instigated by the Austrian Government, the Chief of Police of Venice arrested many youthful adherents of Carbonarism. Foresti was among the number.—He says:

"We were conducted to Venice—some were shut up in the prison called 'the Piombi, and some in the Monastery of the Island of San Michael of Murano—severe imprisonment, no correspondence, no intercourse with our families. While prisoners there, the revolutions of Piedmont and Naples burst forth, as I before said, another cause of vexation and rigor towards us. The investigations of the police were incessant, both by day and by night. A solitary prison and bread and water to those who refused to answer."

The Emperor appointed two special courts to proceed against them, entrusting the prosecution to their worst enemies.

The prosecution lasted more than a year, and it is impossible to describe the miseries and sufferings of the poor persecuted ones. Those in the prisons of Venice had almost all lost their hair. The judges were adepts in the art of torture—the jailors severe, rough and inflexible. Our families could not console us, even for one moment, by their presence.

Among the prosecuted, some were weak and confessed all; a few were traitors; the greater part remained firm, resisting and silent. There was more courage and virtue in the youths than in those of maturer years—more strength of soul and loyalty in those from the country than among those of the great cities.

"The sentence of the commission was kept concealed from us for a long time.

In November, 1821, the final decision of the Emperor arrived at Venice. Foresti at that time was in the prison of the Piombi. One midnight he was led out by six armed soldiers through the long line of the magnificent rooms of the Ducal Palace to the Bridge of Sighs, which connect the criminal prisons with the palace of one of the princes of the State Inquisition. As soon as left alone, and feeling that, as a Judge and one of the first to introduce Carbonism into the Imperial States, his punishment would be the most cruel, he attempted to commit suicide. These are his words:

"I had for a long time kept a little penknife concealed in the collar of the coat that I wore in the prison. I took out this little weapon; I uncovered my bosom, and, after an aspiration of love, and a prayer for forgiveness to my Creator, I plunged the knife with force into my bosom. The blow was so powerful that the blade snapped in two, part only remained in the flesh, and the wound did not prove mortal, although I have yet the scar of it remaining. The blood flowed; I was in a fury of anger and desperation; and still wishing to put an end to my life, I hastily broke the glass bottle which contained the wine, and began swallowing the little sharp pieces of it, and trying to cut the arteries in the arm. The immense loss of blood had exhausted my strength. I lay stretched out as one dead upon my bed."

The officers of the prison found him in this condition, and the physicians pronounced the wounds dangerous, though not mortal. Cavalier Mazzetti endeavored to induce him to retract, promising him his life, though forfeited in the sentences of three legitimate tribunals, but Foresti remained immovable. The Secretary therefore read his sentence:

"That all those accused of Carbonarism by the process of Venice, of the grade of Master and above it, were condemned to death. That still his Majesty granted life to all except the Judge Solera, Foresti and Count Mazzari, who should be executed with all the rigor and formalities of the law, in the Public Square of Venice." Then was read a note under the own hand of the Emperor, in which he said that he would even give their lives to Solera, Foresti and Musari, if they should make any spontaneous revelations of importance to the great political views of his majesty. I was sent back to my prison; two guards were placed to watch over me day and night. I was deprived of the use of the knife and fork, and obliged to eat with my hands.—The doctor attended me with much kindness; my wounds took a favorable turn, and I was left there, condemned to death and uncertain whether or not the sentence would be executed.

"On Christmas Eve, 1821, all the condemned were led chained, two by two, to a scaffold on the Square of St. Mark, in Venice. It was about 12 at noon. The square—the windows—the roofs were covered with people! The whole Austrian garrison of Venice was under arms, in bands, in the squares and streets. The cannons were placed between the two columns, Todero and St. Mark. The Viceroy—brother of the Emperor—was on the great balcony of the Imperial Palace. Unbroken silence prevailed; one of the judges read in a loud voice the sentence of condemnation; at the word *death*, there was a shudder of horror; at the words *life granted*, there was a cry of joy. All were saved from death, but all condemned to irons (*carcere duro*) in the Spielberg and the Castle of Lubiana—some for ten, fifteen, some for twenty years. I was among the latter. They said that my youth saved me from death. Meanwhile we were conducted to the Island of St. Michael. Ladies and gentlemen followed us in gondolas, waving white handkerchiefs and calling to us, 'Courage, courage, brave patriots.'—At night a great serenade was given as from the Laugunes, and pieces of poetry recited, which, from the great distance we could not understand. A few months afterwards at Milan and Venice, were published other similar sentences, and all under the title of high treason, and all condemned to Spielberg."

Silvio Pellico was among his fellow-prisoners, many of whom died. On the 18th of January, 1822, the officers set out with their prisoners for Spielberg. The journey lasted over a month—a terrible journey over the Alps of Corinthia and Syria, amid snows and intense winter cold—the prisoners chained together, two by two. Spielberg is a mountain which rises above the city of Brunn, the capital of Moravia. The vaults of a fortress, erected by the Emperor Charles V., were changed into a penitentiary, and here, with assassins and highway robbers, incendiaries, and villians of all kinds, numbering generally from 800 to 900 men and women, the Italians were left to drag out their miserable days.

"To each of us was assigned a prison twelve feet in length, and eight in breadth, with a small window, with double rows of iron bars. For bed, a plain wooden plank, straw mattress and blanket, a long iron chain fastened in the wall, an earthern jug for water; this was all the furniture. We were allowed no knife and fork, but only a wooden spoon. Morning and evening, broth of burnt flour, and bacon put in warm water; at noon, a dumpling and a little piece of meat, which produced vomiting, and a small portion of bread. This food was given in a dirty, rusty iron vessel."

Silvio Pellico's "My Prisons," has made American readers familiar with the cruelties and hardships to which they were subjected at Spielberg, and it hardly needs that Foresti's thrilling account should be repeated here. Some died, many were reduced to sickness and attenuation, several became insane, and all suffered a stupefaction of mental faculties. Fourteen years were passed by Foresti in this death in life.

The Emperor died in 1835, and his son Ferdinand ascended the throne, immediately passed a decree liberating the Italian patriots, but condemning them to a perpetual exile in America.—On the first of August, 1836, Foresti, with all other prisoners, was transported by right to Trieste, whence, on the third, they sailed for America in the very same brig—the Uscilo—from which Kosta in Smyrna was dragged. Immediately upon their arrival here, they were received with much consideration by prominent citizens, and a week later their fellow countrymen gave them a banquet at Delmonico's.—*N. Y. Post.*

STRENGTH AND HEALTH RESTORED.

Mr. John Davidson, living ten miles above Pittsburgh, on the Pennsylvania Canal, says:—"When I commenced taking Boerhave's Holland Bitters, I could hardly walk. Now, I enjoy excellent health."

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HENRY FESS, Jr., Wholesale Druggist, 195 East Water street, Wholesale Agent for Milwaukee; sold, also, by WM. FINKLER, 77 East Water street, and by Druggist, generally. oct14d&w

New Millinery and Dress Making Store

MISS C. WALKER has opened a Fashionable Stock of Millinery Goods at 245 East Water St., Up-stairs, where she invites the attention Ladies in want of Fine Millinery Goods to call and select a Hat that will please them in price and style—She will sell at a very low price, enough to pay them for calling. Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. sep18&20d3w

Gas Metres.

THE Metres are correct, look to the burners, for improvements in which call upon
RICHARDSON & GRAY,
my25 Wisconsin Street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS!

BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS,
AS GOOD AS THE BEST,
And as Cheap as the Cheapest.

N. L. GRISWOLD & CO.,
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HAVE just opened a large, beautiful and durable assortment of
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS
embracing all the best varieties sold in Eastern Cities.
Our Goods having been bought in the midst of "Hard Times," we are prepared to sell at
Prices unusually Low.
Our assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Shoes, will be found very complete, sufficiently so, as to warrant the assertion that we can suit the most fastidious.
We respectfully invite the attention of all who wish a neat and durable Boot or Shoe, to our stock. We warrant satisfaction in style and price.
May 22nd, 1858 my22g691d6m

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BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
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Than any other Store in the City.

Ladies' Gaiters	$ 75	to	$3 00
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Men's Patent Leather Boots	4 00	"	4 75
Men's French Calf Sewed Boots	4 25	"	6 00
Men's Shoes and Brogans	1 50	"	2 50
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Remember the number—141½ East Water Street.
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Patent Leather Boots.

BEST quality from $4 to $5. Gentlemens BUCKSKIN GAITERS a nice article for tender feet at $2,50.

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WE OFFER FOR SALE
10 bbl's Linseed Oil;
100 bbls Lamp Oil;
50 bbls Lard Oil;
50 bbl's Machinery Oil;
90 bbls Tanners Oil;
25 bbls Refined Oil;
5 casks Castor Oil, East India;
2 casks Olive Oil;
10 packages Varnishes, in kegs, half bbls and bbls;
75 bbls Spirits Turpentine;
50 bbls Turpentine;
20 bbls Alcohol;
5 bbls Neats Foot Oil;
25 bbls Glue, assorted;
600 doz Paint and Varnish Brushes; all the different varieties, numbers, and patterns.
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100 lbs Bronze, all qualities.
25 packs Gold Leaf, light, med., and dark;
40 Reams Hand Paper;
Graining Tools, Blenders, Oxmel Hair Pencils, and a full stock of Painters materials.
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sep3 Wholesale Dealers, 129 East Water st.

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WHOLESALE DRUGGIST.
No. 83 East Water Street, Milwaukee,

HAVE just received from Hitchie & Brothers, of Louisville, a supply of mixed BIRD SEED, (Canary) Hemp, Millet and Rape,) put up in small packages, suitable for retailing, 50 packages in a box, which can sell at a low figure. Also a full supply of
JAPONICA,
GUM CAMPHOR,
EPSOM SALTS,
GLAUBER SALTS,
SUPPERS,
ALUM,
CREAM TARTAR,
BAKING SODA,
LIQUORICE,
BATH BRICK,
CASTOR OIL,
OLIVE OIL,
OPIUM,
QUININE,
MORPHINE,
ALCOHOL,
BURNING FLUID,
CAMPHENE,
TURPENTINE,
MACHINE OIL,
LINSEED OIL,
WHITE LEAD,
And a full assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Glass Ware, Spices, &c., &c. aug5

DRUGS AND MEDICINES
HENRY FESS, JR.,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
195 East Water Street.

PURE OHIO BRANDY. 25 casks Lyon's pure Ohio Catawba Brandy just received and for sale by HENRY FESS, Druggist.
fe24 195 East Water st.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS. A large lot received and for sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., Druggist, 195 East Water St.

10 BUSHELS CANARY SEED for sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., Druggist.

FLUID EXTRACTS. Tilden & Co's Fluid Extracts, 200 lbs just received and for sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., Druggist.

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100 LBS. CARDAMON SEEDS for sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., Druggist.

520 CASES Extract of Logwood, or sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., Druggist.

1 CASE CHINESE VERMILLION for sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., Druggist, 195 East Water St.

10 BBLS. ALCOHOL. 10 bbls. Lard Oil No. 1, received and for sale low for cash HENRY FESS, Jr., Druggist, 195 East Water Street.

NAZRO & CO

JUST RECEIVED.
A VERY FINE ASSORTMENT Plain and Fancy Coat Hods. Also a few soft-line Polished Steel Fire Irons, which we are selling very low.
oct11 HENRY J. NAZRO & CO.

SOAP STONE GRIDDLES.
A NICE article for baking Griddle Cakes; no grease used, consequently no disagreeable smoke arises during the operation of baking. For sale by
oct6 HENRY J. NAZRO & CO.

MEAT CUTTERS.
A NICE ARTICLE for family use. A very easy and quick method of chopping mince meat. Every family should have one. Call and see them, at
sep23 HENRY J. NAZRO & CO'S.

Corn Poppers.
A NICE little article for popping corn, for sale by
sep14 HENRY J. NAZRO & CO.

APPLE PARER, Corer, and Slicer combined. A few for sale by HENRY J. NAZRO & CO.

ROAD SCRAPERS.
A FEW cast iron Road Scrapers of Eastern manufacture, for sale low by
aug26 HENRY J. NAZRO & Co.

To Gunsmiths and Others.
WE have on hand and read for sale a well selected assortment of Single and Double Barrel Rifle and Shot Guns, also a large variety of Pocket Pistols, Colts and other patterns of Revolvers. We have also a full assortment of Gun Trimmings, Elgo Patent Gun Wads, Gun Caps, Shot Bells, Pouches, Game Bags and Powder Flasks of every variety all of which we are selling at very low prices to suit the times.
jy10 HENRY J. NAZRO & CO.

WHIPS, WHIPS, WHIPS.
WE HAVE ON HAND a fine assortment of Whips and Lashes, which we will sell at a small advance, from New York. Call, as we wish to dispose of them.
jy27 H. J. NAZRO & Co.

To Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers.
WE have a full assortment of goods used in your business, consisting of Cleats, Pull, and Cupboard Locks, Castors, Hatchgany, Black Walnut, and Veneered Knobs, Cut Tacks, Gimp Tacks, Tuft Buttons, Sofa Springs, Curled Hair, &c., &c.
jy27 H. J. NAZRO & Co.

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WE have on hand a full assortment of plain and fancy Coffin Handles and Hinges, Coffin Screws and Tacks, to which we would call the attention of all those who are in want.
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5000 WHEELBARROWS for sale low. Also a large stock of Ames' Shovels and Road Scrapers cheap for cash.
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Enameled Preserve Kettles, Sauce & Stew Pans.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT of the above on hand, which we are selling at reduced prices.
apr16y268dawly HENRY J. NAZRO & CO.

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MANUFACTURERS OF THE GREAT WESTERN
Fire, Powder, and Burglar Proof Safes,
VAULT DOORS, &C.,
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Powder and Burglar Proof Bank Locks,

WE would call especial attention to our Double-acting Combination Locks. We are permitted to refer especially to the State Bank of Wisconsin, Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank, and the Marine Bank of Milwaukee—all of this city. Also agents for
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PATENT INFALLIBLE BANK LOCKS.
Bell Hanging and Nunciators for Hotels, put up neatly and promptly, at 245 East Water street.
jel4g678d1y

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WOULD respectfully inform her customers and the public, that she has removed to the corner of Fifth and Spring streets, where she would be happy to see any that would favor her with a call.
New Fall Goods just received. sep17

Fourth of July Celebration.
A LARGE quantity of FIREWORKS for sale at manufacturers prices, at Wholesale or at Retail Exhibitions of Fireworks furnished from $50 to $500. Foriesale at No. 231 Main Street Milwaukee.
C. G. GOODRICH, Sole Agent
je12 For Wisconsin, of H. P. Dunn.

VOLUME XV. MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1858. NEW SERIES.

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AMERICAN HOUSE,
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BOARD $1 PER DAY.
jy13z857d1y P. KANE & SON.

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CORNET BAND!
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HAS REMOVED from Market street, 7th Ward, to North Water street, 1st Ward, between Main and Market streets, opposite the Mills—is now ready to make Pumps for Wells, Ships, etc., Water Pipes for Corporations, etc., and to do any work in this line to order and on the shortest notice.
☞ Ship Pumps constantly on hand, Pump Boxes of all sizes, and other Pump Materials, which I will sell at the lowest prices. mar5e804d1

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CHAS. K. WELLS. [1e167 JEROME R. BRIGHAM

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Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Berlin, Marquette County, Wisconsin. my31-1yr

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Hon. M. M. Strong, Milwaukee.
F. H. Brasee & Co., Chicago. 6oct1d

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CARRIAGES OF ALL KINDS.
Repository on Spring (between 2d and 3rd) St.
HAS on hand a large Stock of Carriages, Eastern and home manufactory. Also, Bows, Rims, Hubs, Bent Poles, Shafts, Bellows, Bows &c., which he will sell on reasonable Terms.
Persons wanting to obtain any of the above articles will please call and examine for themselves before purchasing otherways.
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136 EAST WATER STREET,
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS,
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HAVE ON HAND an extensive and well-selected stock of goods in the above line, which they offer to the trade at as low prices as such goods can be purchased in the west.
One of the firm resides in New York City, and we have facilities for the manufacture and purchase of all goods in our line that cannot be excelled.
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COLLINS, SMITH & KEYES,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Madison, Wisconsin.
A. L. COLLINS, GEO. B. SMITH, R. W. KEYES.
aug5

DR. MED. C. GERICKE,
Office and Residence Second st., corner of Wells, near Grand Ave.'s Office.
☞ Office hours from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 to 6 o'clock P. M. sep2d1d536w

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Daily, by mail, per annum	7,00
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" " three months	2,00
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" six months	2,00
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Publishers Daily Sentinel Milwaukee Wis.

From the Knickerbocker Magazine.

THE JASPER SIGNET.

It was the dusk of a summer evening. I sat in my chamber, puffing my segar, and gazing listlessly into the street. I saw the flitting figures of the passers-by, and my neighbors over the way on their stoops, with their children playing around them. The air was full of confused sounds—fragments of conversation, the patter of feet, and the rumble of distant wheels. I was not in the mood to enjoy it. I took up my pistol, which lay on the table before me, and handling it curiously, wondered if anything would ever drive me to shoot myself.

It was a dark time in my life, the darkest, I thought, that I had ever seen. I was out of money, out of friends, out of hope. And, worst of all, my child, my darling little Ambrose, was sick. He lay in the next room in a raging fever; the folding-doors between us were closed, but his low moans reached me, and struck a pang to my heart. From time to time through the day I had sat by his bed-side, holding his burning hands, but when evening came I could bear it no longer: I was sick with pity. I took up a book to forget myself, but I could not make sense of what I read; my mind would wander off in the middle of a paragraph. How indeed could I forget the child, when everything in the room reminded me of him? Within reach stood his rocking-horse; his toys were scattered over the sofa. Under the edge of the book-case I saw the toes of his little shoes, and on the table lay a withered posy, which he had gathered a day or two before. It was only a bunch of wild flowers, and they were withered and dead, but I could not throw them away. I would have preserved even a weed, if his hand had touched it!

I sat and smoked until it grew too dark to see distinctly. The neighbors withdrew into their houses, and lighted the lamps. The sounds in the streets died away, but the air was noisier than ever, for innumerable crickets were chirping. "Ah! well," said I with a sigh, "there is no use in my sitting here idle any longer: I may as well go to work."

I turned on the gas, and drew my table up to the light. I have not mentioned, I believe, that I was an author, but as I said I was poor, the acute reader may have guessed it. Yes, I was an author then, a poor author, a miserable literary hack, turning my pen to everything. I was equally good (or bad) as prose or poetry. I wrote heavy articles for the reviews, and light paragraphs for the journals, to any nothing of sensation-romances for the weeklies; and poetry for everything. I had a poem to write that night, a comic poem; the cuts with which it was to be illustrated, and which were supposed to be drawn for it, (of course at a great expense) lay before me, not yet transferred from Punch, touching the faded flowers of my child. I pressed the posy to my lips, and breathing a prayer for his recovery, took up my pen and began to write. The contrast between my circumstances and what I was writing—a panegyric on wealth—sharpened my wits. I rioted in a world of fantastic creations, scattering jokes and puns broad-cast. "There," said I, after one of my brilliant coruscations, "that will delight the editor of the Barbarian. The poor man thinks me funny." I remembered the last poem that I had offered him, and smiled bitterly. It was a stately and noble piece of thought, yet he declined it, and ordered the trash which I was then writing. I would not have touched it but for my little Ambrose, but a sick child must have a physician and nurse. "And happy shall I be," I thought, "if it ends there!" Walking out that day I had seen a little coffin in the window of an undertaker hard by, and now it came back to my memory, and filled me with solemn forebodings. I imagined that I saw it on the table, with my child in it, holding the withered flowers in his folded hands. I sat down my pen and listened; I could not hear him. "Perhaps he is dead," I whispered. The thought gave me a shock, and the tears rushed to my eyes. I was certainly in fine trim for writing a comic poem!

At this moment there was a tap at the door. "Come in," said I, drying my eyes hastily. The door opened, and in walked Arthur Gurney. I did not recognize him at first, for I had seen him but once before, and that was at a large party; beside, my eyes were dim with writing. But when he came to the light, I remembered his face, and shook him by the hand.

"I see you are at work," he said. "If I am *de trop*, say so frankly, and I'll be off at once."

"Don't," I replied; "I can spare an hour or two as well as not."

He seated himself in my arm chair, and cast his eyes around the chamber. I could not tell whether he was taking an inventory of my worldly goods and possessions, or whether he was collecting his thoughts before commencing conversation. I looked at him intently for a few minutes, I knew not why, but I felt a strange fascination drawing me toward him. There was a subtle communication, a mesmeric telegraph, as it were, between us. His soul flashed messages to mine—mysterious messages in cipher, which I received and read, but could not understand. Had he been a woman instead of a man, I should have understood his power over me—His face was pale and delicately cut; his eyes were large and black. There was something Spanish in his appearance, but no Spaniard could have been so fair. A sentimental young lady would have called him romantic looking; but he would have scorned that cheap distinction. He was a gentleman, a noble gentleman in grief.

"Well," said he, "have you finished stating at me?" I was not aware that he had noticed me, he appeared so oblivious of my presence.

"I beg your pardon, but I could not help it.—But pray, Mr. Gurney—I am sure you will not think me rude—to what am I indebted for the honor of this visit?"

"Like you, I could not help it. I sat alone in my room thinking of many things, when and then you came into my mind, and I thought I ought to come and see you. It seemed to me that you could do something for me, or I for you, I know not which. Can you help me?"

"But what is the matter with you? You appear well, and well to do—one of the sleek darlings of the world; as Evelyn says in 'Money.'—I will give you advice, if you insist upon it, which I take to be a pretty good proof of friendship. I will even write you an acrostic, if you think your lady love can be won by poetry. In short, I will do almost anything but lend you money; that I cannot do. But that, I fancy, is the last thing that you would expect from me."

He shook his head. "Have you anything to drink?" The suddenness of the question made me smile in spite of myself.

"What will you have, Monsieur Gurney?—Chateau Margeau, or Verzenay? But perhaps you would like some Hungarian wine, or a bottle of Johannisberg?"

"Whatever you have, sir, whatever you have." I remembered that I had a bottle of schnapps in the next room, and rose to get it. I passed out into the hall, and groped my way along the entry until I reached the door that led into the sick-chamber. There was a candle burning in the corner when I entered, but it was shaded so effectually that I had to light a match. The flash f r which I came, standing in a little cabinet at the head of the bed, I moved on tip-toe to the bed-side, and bent my face close down to that of the child. I could not see him distinctly, but I felt his short, quick breath; it was like the blast of a furnace. I touched his hand; he was consumed with fever. "He is no better, sir," the nurse whispered, "but he is sleeping soundly, and so is mother; she is worn out."—Turning my eyes in the direction of the lounge, I saw my wife stretched upon it. I stole softly toward her, and kissed her forehead. She moved her lips, but no sound came; she was breathing in sleep a silent prayer for her darling.

When I entered my chamber, my heart was sad, and so, seemingly, was that of Arthur Gurney, for his face was buried in his hands.

He roused himself with an effort, and taking a segar-case from his pocket, offered me a segar. I placed the bottle and glasses on the table, and proceeded to twist a paper-lighter, but he anticipated me with the blank side of a letter, which, I noticed, was edged with black. As he bent forward to light it at the candle which hung between us, I saw a large ring on his finger—an engraved seal-ring, with a curious setting.

"That is a strange ring of yours, Mr. Gurney," I observed, after we had lighted our segars; "may I look at it?"

"Certainly," and he handed it to me.

It was a jasper signet of large size. The stone was remarkably fine, and apparently clear, but on scanning it closely, I saw that it was flecked with red spots. They were small and dim, except where the stone had been engraved; there they were larger and brighter. It was as if the stone had been inserted in a bloody foil which had been pierced by the cutting. I could not make out the cutting, whether it was a crest or merely an initial letter. It was probably a cipher. The workmanship of the setting, which was of red gold, betokened an early state of the art. It was fantastic and rude, but quite in keeping with the stone, the cipher of which it repeated amid a variety of cabbalistic characters. Had I met with it in the cabinet of a collector, I should have said it was the seal of some magician of the middle ages.

Mr. Gurney had moved the bottle toward him, and was filling his glass when I made a motion as if I would slip the ring on my finger. "Stop!" he said suddenly; "what are you about?"

His tone was so abrupt and fierce that I stared at him in surprise. "You object to my trying it on?" I asked.

"Indeed I do; it is unlucky."

I handed him back the ring, a little piqued by his manner.

"Fill your glass, and I will satisfy your curiosity concerning it. You must not be annoyed with me because I prevented you from trying it on. It was on your account, not my own."

We touched our glasses, and he began.

"This ring has been in our family for generations. I know not when, or by whom, the curse was entailed upon us, but as far back as our records reach—and we have authentic documents reaching back five or six hundred years—we find it mentioned as one of the heirlooms of the race. It has come down from father to son with all our broad lands and possessions, being frequently specified in our ancient wills. Our lands and possessions have passed away, as such things will, but the ring remains, as you see. It has belonged at times to various branches of the family—men of widely different minds and temperaments. Some lived in peaceful days, and died at a ripe old age; others perished young, slain in battles or broils. Many fell by their own hands. But it mattered not what was the fortune of the possessor, he was the slave of the ring."

"But in what sense?" I inquired. "What you have related may be plain to you, but I must confess it is vague to me. In what manner, and to whom, has the ring been a curse?"

"To all who have worn it, myself among the rest. As to the manner of the curse, it has taken a thousand shapes. Some of us have been hustled from the pinnacle of wealth and power, others have been raised to almost regal dignities.—This was in the old time, when we ranked among the nobility. In these later years of buying and selling, our fortunes have been more stable; the majority of the Gurney's are rich."

"Then you have one thing," I said, "to counterbalance the curse of the ring. I would I had your wealth; I lack nothing but that. I have health and strength, a light heart, and a clear head. I have inordinate desires, no impossible longings. I possess myself thoroughly, my heart, my brain, my will."

"And yet you sigh for wealth! You must be mistaken in yourself; you are not so strong as you think. What could money give you that you do not already possess?"

"Many things, sir," said I bitterly, thinking of past privations and present sorrows. "It would give me the books that I need, the pictures that I love. I could build myself a cottage in the country, or, if I were fool enough to desire it, a palace in Parveun Square. I could go to Europe, to London, to Paris or to Rome."

"Anything else?"

"Yes," I answered sharply provoked by his coolness, "I could probably save the life of my child."

"I had forgotten that you were married, Mr. Tracy. Tell me of your wife and child."

He spoke kindly, tenderly even, but I repulsed him. "There is nothing to tell, save that my child is sick, perhaps dying."

"Poor fellow." He fell into a brown study, twirling the jasper signet in his fingers.

"I gather from what you say," I resumed, "that you think the Gurney family an unlucky one, but you have not told me what the ring has to do with it. I am not disposed to admit to human affairs either the capricious interference of Fortune, or the iron despotism of Fate; still less can I admit the influence of so trivial a thing as a jasper signet. I can imagine that your ancestors were fooled or terrified into such a superstition in the age of astrology, but it is unworthy of you, and this age of enlightenment. If your family has been unfortunate, Mr. Gurney, it is because some member of it has transmitted some weakness to his descendants.

"The fault, dear Brutus, is not in your stars,
But in ourselves, that we are underlings."

"As you please; I did not expect you to believe me. But the facts are the same nevertheless. None of our family have ever been happy, or ever will be. Wretchedness is our doom. Our motto should be '*Miserrimus*,' our crest a bleeding heart. We are rich, but we take no pleasure in our riches. We are loving, but we are seldom loved, or what we love dies. In short, we are miserable, thanks to the jasper signet."

"In the name of common-sense, then," I exclaimed, "why keep it among you? Why not destroy it, or give it away? You can powder it in the fire, I suppose, or throw it into the sea? It will burn or sink."

"It will do neither, sagacious poet. For one of my ancestors who dabbled in alchemy a century or two ago, baffled in his search for the Philosopher's stone, the impossible *Aurum Potabile*, wreaked his vengeance on the ring, which he conceived to be the cause of his disappointment, and threw it into his crucible at a white heat. It would have melted granite, but it failed to consume the jasper signet, for when the fire died out it was found uninjured; the setting was not even tarnished. Another member of the family—my Uncle Bernard—dropped it into the Tiber, but it came back to him, like the ring of Polycrates."

"But you could give it away," I persisted.

"It has been given away many times, but it has brought so much misery on its new owner, that he had always returned it to the giver."

"Suppose you should give it to me, how would it affect me?"

"You would not believe me if I should tell you."

"Try me."

"It would make you rich."

"Come I should like that."

"But it would rob you of your identity."

"That is impossible."

"I said you would not believe me."

"Do you mean to tell me, Arthur Gurney, that if I should wear this jasper signet, I should cease to be Richard Tracy?"

"So runs the tradition."

"I have no faith in traditions, and to show you that I have not, I will, with your permission, wear the ring until we meet again. Shall I?"

"By no means. It is for your own sake, for that of your wife and child, beware of the jasper signet. You could not help me by knowing and sharing my lot. It would increase your misery, while it would not lighten mine. I must meet my doom alone. Be content as you are, for no exchange that you could make would benefit you. Leave all to God and time."

It was late that night when we parted. I followed him to the door to get a breath of air.—The night wind was sweet and fresh, breathing of the green woods and the salt sea. It flowed around us as we stood on the stoop, laying its cool fingers in benediction on our heated brows.

"Good night, and pleasant dreams, Arthur Gurney."

"Farewell, and a long life, Richard Tracy."

We shook hands and he departed. I lingered a moment and watched his retreating form. It was a bright night, and I saw him some distance, now growing dim as he entered the shadows of the trees, and now becoming distinct as he crossed the spaces of moon-shine. He turned the corner, and I saw him no more, save in his shadow, which trailed like a dark pillar behind him. It disappeared, and the sound of his steps died away. I locked the door and returned to my work.

The visit of Arthur Gurney, unexpected though it was, was of service to me. It kept me from thinking too much of my sick child, and it rested my weary mind. I could not have finished my task that night but for interruption. I matured my plan as I talked with him, and worked it out as I listened. When he rose to depart I was within a few lines of the end. There was nothing to do but to write down what I had composed—some twenty or thirty lines in all—and give the whole an epigrammatic turn. I seized my pen and dashed it hurriedly across the paper, making a serious of hieroglyphics, which would have delighted Champollion or Layard.

It was soon finished, and I proceeded to put the table in order, piling up the books and arranging the papers in my portfolio. In so doing, I happened to move my pistol, when I discovered the jasper signet, which Arthur Gurney had left, whether through forgetfulness or design I never knew. I took it cautiously between my thumb and finger, as one might take some strange instrument of death, and held it close to the light. It looked quaint and curious, as an old signet ring should, but by no means dangerous or formidable. The cipher in the setting were unchanged; the stone was as clear as ever I saw no difference in it, except that the blood-spots appeared a little redder and larger, but that might have been my fancy. It is true that I felt somewhat nervous as I handled it, but any imaginative person would have felt so after listening to the strange narrative of Arthur Gurney.

"How absurd that poor fellow was," I said, "to talk as he did about this poor, old harmless ring. It must have been the Byronic beverage that he drank, for certainly no man would believe such nonsense in his sober senses. "If you wear the ring," he said, 'you will lose your identity.' Even a good mind to try it." And I put it on my finger.

As it slipped down, joint after joint, the most singular sensation came over me. At first a sharp thrill ran through my frame, beginning at my heart, and pulsing outward like the waves of an electric sea. This was followed by a sudden tremor of the nerves, which ended in an overpowering faintness. What took place next I knew not, for when I recovered I had no remembrance that anything unusual had happened. How could I have, when my identity was gone?

I awoke in a richly furnished chamber. The light of the chandelier was turned on full, and I saw everything as clearly as if it had been day. The walls were hung with beautiful pictures—the master-pieces of the finest modern masters, Scheffer, Delaroche, and Horace Vernet, with here and there a choice impression of the rarest engravings of Raphael Morghen. But the gem of the collection was a pair of Turners—a morning and evening at sea. In the one you saw a noble barge, crowded with lords and ladies, flying before the wind, with her sails all set and her streamers flying; in the other, the fragments of a wreck, drifting over a measureless sea; the sun was just plunging in the gloomy waves, a world of fire and blood! The mantle was loaded with Sevres vases, and rich ornaments in *ormolu* and bronze, and tables of rose-wood and ebony were strewn with objects of *virtu*. High-backed Gothic chairs, covered with royal brocade, were scattered around. I might describe the soft carpets and the tufted rugs; the heavy-hanging damask curtains, with their fluted, pillar like folds; the brilliant mirrors reaching from floor to ceiling; but to what end? It is enough to say that I was in the chamber of the rich, and voluptuous Arthur Gurney. I was Arthur Gurney!

I sat in a fauteuil, holding in my hand a lady's miniature. It was that of my Cousin Beatrice. She was as fair as an angel, but a deep sadness had settled on her face, shading its beauty and brightness. She was pale and ghost-like, with thin, spirited lips, and earnest but melancholy eyes.

"How beautiful, if so row had not made
Sorrows more beautiful than beauty's self."

I took from my pocket a letter. It was the fatal letter from England, telling me of my cousin's death. "Hero," I murmured, pouring over the miniature, "here is my dear Beatrice as I saw her a little month ago, the sweetest soul that ever tabernacled in clay; and there," looking at the letter, "is that which tells me I shall see her no more! How *could* she die, when I needed her so much? She was my hope, my life, the only thing that I loved. How weak and unmanly Tracy was, to repine as he did to-night! He has a wife that loves him, and a child—his child, and here—a little angel, and in the light of Heaven. But I am alone, alone! Were Beatrice living, my Beatrice, my beloved, my betrothed, my wife, I would not shrink from poverty as he does, but would battle with it royally, crowned with the great diadem of love! But it is too late! it is too late! There is nothing left me but to die!

I crumpled the letter in my hand, and kissed the miniature of Beatrice for the last time. As I rose I caught sight of my face in the mirror.—It was haggard, and ghastly pale. "Come, come, Arthur Gurney, be firm; it will not do to play the woman now." I strode up to the mirror, as I have seen men do when excited by wine, and took a long look at myself. How black my hair was! and what a wild light glared in my sunken eyes! "Good-bye, Arthur Gurney!" I smiled and walked to the window. The sky was sown with stars, and the full moon hung over the tops of the trees. "Farewell, O moon, and stars, and summer night! a long farewell!"

I cocked my pistol and place it to my heart. "Beatrice," I shrieked, "I come." My finger was on the trigger—another second and I would have been in Eternity. But suddenly my hand was seized, and a woman's shriek rang in my ear: "*Richard!*" I struggled violently, determined not to be balked in my purpose. "*Richard! Richard!*" I heeded her not, but tore off the hand that held me. At that moment, the jasper signet dropped from my finger, and the charm was broken. I was no longer Arthur Gurney, but Richard Tracy. I was saved from death by my wife, who came into the room to tell me that my child was better. "The doctor has been here, dear husband, and he says that the crisis is past. Our little Ambrose will live." I threw myself into her arms and burst into tears.

"Look at the watch, Bessy," said I, trembling at my narrow escape, "and note the time carefully, for Arthur Gurney is dead. He died to-night, and by his own hand."

It was even so. For in the morning he was found in his chamber dead, with a bullet through his heart! His watch was in his pocket, stopped! It pointed to the very minute when Bessy arrested my hand!

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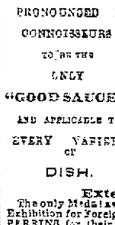

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PUBLIC PRINTING.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Secretary of State, in Madison, up to the 27th day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for doing for the State of Wisconsin, at the seat of government, all Printing and Binding of every kind and description, for which the State may be liable to pay, contemplated in chapter 114 of the general laws of 1853, entitled "an Act relating to Printing, approved May 11th, 1853."

Such printing to be done and delivered in conformity to contracts, to be entered into on the first day of January next, as the Board of Commissioners may direct at any time before such contract is entered into, and to be divided into three classes, as follows:

1st. To comprise all printing incident to the business of the two Houses of the Legislature while in session.

2d. To comprise the Journals and documents of the two Houses, and all general and local laws passed by the Legislature.

3d. The printing of the several State Departments, including all blanks, blank books used in the several branches thereof, bills and descriptions whatsoever; to include such blanks as have heretofore been lithographed or engraved, used in the several departments.

No bid will be considered unless accompanied by a guarantee of twenty thousand dollars, that the bidder, if successful, will execute to the State a bond as contemplated in said act. Specifications as to what shall constitute a printing bid, will be subject to examination at the office of the Secretary of Station and after Tuesday the 5th day of October next. Such specifications together with the proposals of the successful bidder, to be attached to and form a portion of the contract at the time of consummating the same.

A table has been adopted by the Commissioners subject at all times to the inspection of bidders, to be in readiness at the hour of opening the bids, upon which basis each of the bids will be computed, but said basis will form no part of the contract, and will in no manner be binding upon the State as to the quantity of the work required.

Bidders are required to furnish specimens of each class of all classes of work bid for. Such specimens as are deposited by the successful bidder shall be kept by the Secretary of State, as a standard criterion for all work provided for in such contract, and shall be the guide for settling all accounts arising the same. Should any work prove inferior to such specimens, in the opinion of the Secretary of the State, or other officer duly authorized to canvass the same, such work will be rejected.

The successful bidder will be required to execute under the terms of his contract, all printing and binding for the State, which the present contractor is not bound to execute, or which may hereafter be under the provisions of his contract from the execution of such contract to the first of January next.

The contract may be annulled for unreasonable delay in doing the work, or for doing it in an inferior or improper manner. The contract for such printing to be made and executed under and subject to the provisions of chapter 114 of the general laws of 1853, above referred to, to the details of which, as well as the specifications and requirements as to bids, above referred to, the attention of bidders is particularly called.

In making out the bills herein referred to, the Commissioners are hereby required at all times necessary to fully examine the last year's work and have made it as nearly in accordance with law as possible. They are therefore determined to give the contract under this bidding to the lowest and best bidder as, computed under and by this basis.

Proposals must be sealed and marked on the outside "Proposals for Printing, and be sent through the post office, directed to the "Secretary of State, Madison, Wis."

Given under our hands, at the Capitol, in Madison, this 25th day of September, A. D. 1858.

A. W. BANDALL, Gov. of Wis.
D. W. JONES, Secretary of State.
SAMUEL D. HASTINGS, State Treasurer.
oct9h968d3w

NO MONEY REQUIRED!!

WE offer a splendid trade for some body. A fine Brick house, 4 stories high, in the best part of the 7th Ward, for mortgages. The house is not yet entirely completed, but will be finished in the style by 1st September. It is built in the best manner and in modern style. We ask $5 000 for the property—$2,000 can remain on mortgage at 10 per cent for 3 or 5 years. The balance will be taken in first class mortgages on other unencumbered city property.
aug4 WELD & BALDWIN, 18 Wisconsin St.

Small Farm Wanted!

WE have a customer for a small improved Farm within 10 miles of the city, which a few dollars expended in improvements, which they will sell at a fair price, may make a sale by applying at our office.
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BOARD.

A PRIVATE FAMILY residing in the Seventh Ward, would accommodate two single Gentlemen with board. Apply at 111 Miami street, near Oass street. sep11

Farm, Four Miles from Town

WE offer for sale a fine farm of 50 acres, four miles from town, about one half under plough, nice orchard, and 5 or 6 acres timber. Good frame house and barn. For sale cheap.
jy29 WELD & BALDWIN, 18 Wisconsin St.

TO RENT.

A FIRST CLASS BRICK HOUSE, on Marshall street, will be rented low to a good tenant.
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N. B.—Be particular in asking for Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills, and remember, they are not a *secret nostrum*, every Agents gives the receipt composing the Pills, and they will tell you that they are the best and safest Pills for Females, ever introduced, since the science of Medicine dawned upon the world. sep12d1at h&17d1awlw.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In answer to the numerous letters addressed to me on the subject of the Mustang Liniment, I would say that I have had no connection with that article for several years. It was invented by me, and while out up under my control and supervision, was universally and deservedly by the public, as the best liniment in the world. In 1854 I sold out my interest in it to other parties, and since that time it has passed through the hands of several persons, most of whom have taken various liberties in the manufacture of it, inferior and cheaper articles, and thus to entirely destroy its value as a medical remedy, trusting for success in selling to its former highly established reputation. Its present proprietors have gone so far as to substitute other articles in its composition for those in the original prescription, so that the Mustang Liniment now vended possesses no one of the distinguishing characteristics of the genuine article, as it was originally invented and manufactured by me. These parties, to enable themselves with more facility to foist their worthless and injurious article on the public, use my name as the sooner calling it "Bragg's" Mustang Liniment, and publish to the world that the virtues of any other Bragg's Liniment as an imposition. This is done with a view of exciting a prejudice against "BRAGG'S ARCTIC LINIMENT," an article more recently invented by me, and possessing all the virtues of the original Mustang, with some improvements—the result of experience and later discoveries—and manufactured by Bragg & Burrowes, which form is composed of my son, Oliver C. Bragg, and Michael Burrowes. This article is superior in many respects to the Mustang, when it was put up pure and in good faith, and is immeasurably superior to the article now vended as the Mustang Liniment. It is also the only liniment manufactured to which my name is appended by my authority or consent. In conclusion, I cannot hold myself responsible for any of the evil results of using the Mustang Liniment now vended, and especially after this public disclaimer of any connection with its perpetrators, or manufacture.

Respectfully, A. M. BRAGG, M. D.

AGENTS FOR MILWAUKEE—H. BOSWORTH & SONS, Importers and Wholesale Druggists, 192 East Water Street, Milwaukee, Wis. oct2d281d1w&3m

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

DON'T FAIL to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. It greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

This valuable preparation is the presc

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Friday, October 15, 1858.

AMERICAN HOUSE.

P. KANE & SON, Proprietors.....Board, $2 per day.

David Burdett, Lodi
O G Heath, Waukesha
W Jackson & l, McGregor
X Pengret, N Y
P L Bromley, Madison
A R Heald, Abingdon Mass
J W Chambers, Palmyra
W S Mayhew, Rolling Prairie
L Hanchett, Stanton
J Austin, New Lisbon
Jno M West, Richland City
T M Burdick, Elgin
J M Hill, Beloit
E G Gill, Grafton
G Lisley, Attica, Is
G L Judson & l, Wausau
E Hodgson & l, Oswego
L Mickeseary, Troy, N Y
S W Alice, Waukesha
S E Hurlburt, Racine
T Butting, Portage City
Wm H Ginn, Fond du Lac
Geo B Orrson, Kenosha
L Z Peck, Hartford
E Miller, Janesville
J F Westover, Beaver Dam
J B Foxward, Lyons, Mass
J L French, Whitewater
B N Goodall, Canada
B C Miller, do
B N Davis & l, do
B G Davis, do
S T Thompson, Mich
A J Langworth, New York
S D Skinner, do
E C Kellogg, New Orleans
P Thomas, do
S R Kingsley, St. Louis
Mrs J Jackson, do
Miss E Kingsley, do
D Towsley, Albion, N Y
E Marvin & l, Buffalo, N Y
L P Thayer, Delevan
Dr R Lord, Watertown
S C Kilbourn, Chicago
R C Sherman, do
Wm Church, do
S D Clarkson & l, do
R N Mabee & l, do
J D Griswold, Geneva
S H Hurds, Racine
R N Goodnow, Albion, Mich
S C Miles, Boston
D C Cady & l, do
B S Sinclair, do
W A Cushman, do

COMMERCIAL & FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY SENTINEL, Friday Evening, Oct. 15, 1858.

SLOWAT MATTERS.—No change in the money market.—Currency is a trifle easier, and exchange continues firm at former prices, namely:

Exchange on N. Y. city, selling,...1⅜ cent premium.
" " " buying...¾ " "
Gold, buying.....⅝ to 1 " "
" selling.....1 to 1¼ " "

Discount rates at the Bank are 10 per cent per annum. Outside rates range from 1½ to 2 per cent per month.

MILWAUKEE DAILY MARKET.

The light receipts have caused a scarcity of milling wheat, and choice samples of spring sold to-day at an advance of 2 to 3 cents on yesterday's figures, while inferior grades were very dull at former prices. The necessity of filling out a few cargoes has created a more lively demand for No. 1, and a few nice samples sold at a little better prices. We cannot say, however, that the market has improved any, for there is no ground at present for an improvement. The New York market continues dull and prices there are noted as merely nominal. The steamer's news, it is not improbable, will produce another decline there to-day. We hear of some sales on board to-day but are unable to learn upon what terms they were all made. When the Corn Exchange is fully organized, we shall be able to report with more certainty the transactions in the market. Barley continues dull, and there appears to be no demand for any except very choice lots. No important change in other articles.

LAKE EXPORTS.

The following are the principal articles of export by lake for the past twenty-four hours:

Mds, tons	24	Whiskey, bbls	27
Flour, bbls	750		

LAKE IMPORTS.

The imports by lake are:

Mdse, tons	24	Brandy, pipes	16½
Lumber, ft	599,000	Brandy, bbls	59
Lath, feet	54,000	Absynth, bbls	9
Fish, bbls	8	Champagne, bas's	28
Highwines, bbls	60	Rum, bbls	1
Grass Seed, bus	90	Pickets	3,125
Gin, pipes	2	Wood, cords	87

RAILROAD RECEIPTS.

The receipts by Railroad to-day are:

Wheat, bus	3,933	Eggs, bbls	2
Flour, bbls	1,025	Hides, pcs	8,215
Corn, bus	57	Potatoes, bus	150
Oats, bus	699	Grass seed, bags	6
Barley, bus	1,230	Pork, bbls	24
Cranberries, bbls	17	Cattle, head	15
Butter, lbs	1,453	Poultry, lbs	305

RECEIVED BY MILWAUKEE & MISS. R. R., Oct. 15.—444 bbls flour, 4,285 bus wheat, 85 bus potatoes, 170 bus barley, 80 bus oats, 200 bus rye, 14 bus corn, 24 bbls pork, 570 lbs do, 225 lbs hides, 80 lbs butter, 366 lbs poultry, 14,720 lbs sundries.

LA CROSSE & MILWAUKEE R. R., Oct. 15.—11 bus corn, 405 bus oats, 582 bus barley, 754 bbls flour, 16 sacks do, 2,156 bus wheat, 1.4 bus potatoes, 6 bus grass seed, 5 bbls eggs, 1 car shorts, 4,000 ft lumber, 843 bus cranberries, 6,270 lbs hides, 4,321 lbs sundries, 12 head cattle

MILWAUKEE WAT. & B. V. R. R., Oct. 15.—1,188 bus wheat, 53 bus oats, 143 bus barley, 89 bbls flour, 41 sacks do, 12 firkins butter, 4 bbls eggs, 32 bus corn, 16 bus potatoes, 196 bus rye, 2 hogs, 3 bdls hides, 9 empty boxes, 2,780 lbs sundries.

MIL. & HOR. R. R., Oct. 15.—1,427 bus wheat, 343 bbls flour, 838 bus barley, 72 bus oats, 60 bbls cranberries, 2,110 lbs hides.

WHEAT—Market for common lots dull and unchanged. Choice samples a little higher. We quote No. 1 spring 70 a75c, common do 60a67c, extra 80a85c, and white winter 90a95c. We note sales of 5,000 bus No. 1 spring f. o. b. at 73c, and 1,700 bus do at 77c, and on platform 350 bus No. 1 at 72c, 2,000 bus do at 75c, 400 bus choice do at 77c; 250 bus common No. 1 at 70c, 300 bus milling extra at 80c, 1,635 bus do at 85c, and 275 bus choice do at 87½c.

FLOUR—Sales 180 bbls unsound spring extras at $3,50 delivered.

FREIGHTS—Dull and nominally unchanged. Vessels offering at 4½c to Buffalo.

BARLEY—Not so firm. Quoted at 60a75.

OATS—35a38c for new, and 40a43c for old.

CORN—Heavy at 30a32c.

CORN—Dull and lower. The range to-day is 30a32c.

RYE—Dull at 60a62c.

POTATOES—Range from 23 to 37½c according to quality.

BUTTER—Choice firkin will bring 14a15c, and very nice fresh roll about 16c.

EGGS—Fresh packed sell more readily at 8a9c in bbls.

CRANBERRIES—In demand at $2a2,25 per bushel.

HIDES—Green 5a6c, do salted 6¼a7c; dry 12a13c.

HIGHWINES—21c in large quantities.

WHISKEY—20a21c, according to quantity.

HAY—Timothy $7a8 per ton, marsh $5a6,50.

STEAM—Alcohol 30c, spirits turpentine 60c, 5 burning fluid 55c, camphene 65c.

OILS—Linseed oil 85c, No. 1 lard 90 a 95c, bleached winter whale 78c.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.

FLOUR—Opened steady with fair export and local demand, but closed dull and heavy for common grades; sales 10,000 bbls, 8a4 for unsound; 4,80a4,45 superior; 4,50a4,65 for extra state; 4,35a4,50 for superfine Western; 4,50a5,00 for common to medium extra Western; 5,00a5,25; shipping brands, extra round hoop Ohio, 4,85a4,95; bogus do. Canadian flour without material change; sales 500 bbls, 3,25a3,90.

WHEAT—Dull, with no export demand and only limited inquiry for home consumption. Receipts light, while the stock in store is quite large; sales 10,000 bus; 112 for fair white Canadian; 110 mixed southern; 130 for fair white Kentucky; nominal quotations are for Chicago spring, 74a80; winter do, 80a85; small lots, 83a86c; Milwaukee club 76a83; and 42a43 for winter red western.

RYE—Steady, 75a76.

BARLEY—Less active. Sales 7,500 bus 100a105, latter price for Canadian on short time, and 1000 bus Jersey at 90.

CORN—A shade better with moderate business. Sales 42,000 bus at 7 a72 for common to good mixed Western 78a79 for white do; 80 for round yellow Jersey, 80a80½c.

OATS—Quiet, 44a45 for state; 45a49 for western; 49a50 for Canada.

WHISKEY—Shade firmer. Sales at 22½; for small parcels 22¾a23.

PORK—A shade firmer. Sales 1,650 bbls; 16,25a16,30 for mess; 14a14,25 for prime; 1,30 for clear.

BEEF—Unchanged. Sales 100 bbls; 11a13 for repacked mess; 13 for extra mess; beef hams freely offered at 17 to arrive; small sales.

LARD—Quiet. Sales 175 bbls at 10¾a10¾c.

RICE—Steady. Sales at 20a28 for Buenos Ayres; 32 for Porto Cabbello.

STOCKS—Lower at the second Board and closing weak; Missouri sixes 87½; N. C. sixes 96, Ohi. new sevens 97, do 6, single 100; fund sixes 90½; Del bonds 96; Panama 103¾; Harlem 13¾, Reading 50¾, Panama 118, M C 56, S 80 M S 94 do g'td 52, Ill C 80¾, Gal & Chi 82¾, C & Toledo 64¾ Chi & R I 65¾.

BUFFALO MARKET.

BUFFALO, Oct. 15.

FLOUR—Market for flour quiet, and prices unchanged; the tendency however is, however, downward; sales 750 bbls at 4,75 for Genesee.

WHEAT—8 sales for Mil club; 90 for red Ohio; 94 do for Ind; 95 for white Wabash; 85 for No. 2 Chi spring.

CORN—In pretty good demand; market firmer; sales 50,000 bus at 38a38¾c for prime.

BARLEY—Dull at 59.

RYE—Lower; sales 1,000 bus at 66.

OATS—Quiet at 46.

WHISKEY—Steady; sales 800 bbls at 20a20¾.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

OSWEGO MARKET.

OSWEGO, October 15.

FLOUR—Dull.

WHEAT—Lower; sales 16,000 Chi spring at 78; 2,000 bus do at 75, the latter for choice milling.

CORN—Dull; sales 5 000 Ind at 60 afloat.

BARLEY—97a99; sales 8,000 Canadian at private terms.

CANAL FREIGHTS—steady.

MARINE.

Port of Milwaukee—Oct. 15.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Forester, Robertson, Two Rivers, 12 pass.
Steamer Cleveland, Dougall, Grand Haven, 21 tons mdse, 55 pass.
Propeller Ogontz, Condon, Chicago 8 tons mdse, 60 bbls highwines.
Propeller Evergreen City, Ball, Chicago.
Schooner Undine, Campbell, Manitowoc, 65 M lumber, 15 M lath, 8 bbls fish, 25 bus grass seed.
Schooner Mary B. Hale, Kennedy, Chicago, 8 pipes gin, 16¾ pipes brandy, 19 hhs do, 9 hhs absynth, 23 baskets champagne, 1 bbl rum.
Schooner Ostrich, McKay, Buffalo, 145 M lumber, 11 M lath, 5,120 pickets.
Schooner Milwaukee Belle, Davis, Buffalo, 2:6 M lumber.
Schooner Pilot, Seifers, Sheboygan, 25 M lath, 28 cords wood
Schooner Kitty Grant, Johnson, Muskegon, 70 M lumber.
Schooner Stella Smith, Two Rivers, 1:0 M lumber.
Schooner Traveller, Wright, Manitowoc, 87 cords wood.

CLEARED.

Steamer Forrester, Robertson, Two Rivers, 19 pass, 5 tons mdse, 12 bbls whiskey.
Propeller Evergreen City, Ball, Collingwood, 780 bbls flour.
Schooner Ostrich, McKay, Chicago.
Schooner H. Tiffany, Forster, Racine.
Schooner Kitty Grant, Johnson, Muskegon.
Schooner Undine, Campbell, Manitowoc, 25 tons mdse, 50 bbls flour, 15 bbls whiskey.

$32,00 IN ONE DAY,

$32,00 in two days, were cleared by agents retailing my patents. Send four stamps for letters and book.

j19,B)2w3mo. BERRAIN BROWN Lowell Mass.

DRY GOODS.

S. CHANDLER,

199 EAST WATER STREET,

MILWAUKEE,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he is now opening his

MAMMOTH STOCK!

OF STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS!

Consisting of all

The Most Fashionable Styles of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

At Prices never before known in Milwaukee!

SILK GOODS,
FANCY DRESS GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
SHAWLS,
MERINOS,
DE LAINES,
RIBBONS,
SHIRTINS,
SHEETINGS,
BLANKETS,
WOOLEN GOODS,
PRINTS,
LINEN GOODS,
CASSIMERES,
DENIMS,
STRIPES,
TICKINGS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES, TRIMMINGS,

And in fact, everything that is usually kept in a FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT. All we ask is a call, and we are confident we can sell our Goods at as

LOW FIGURES!

AS ANY HOUSE WEST OF NEW YORK CITY.

Don't forget the Place to buy your Dry Goods,

SAMUEL CHANDLER,
oct4h27d&8m 199 East Water St.

COMMISSION.

NEW FIRE PROOF WAREHOUSE.

HAVING rebuilt my house at the Mil. & Miss. R. R. Depot, with 14 separate bins, I can store all qualities of grain, in order in bulk or bags, at 1c per bushel for Grain, and 3c per bbls. for Flour on board. Rail at $1,70 per bbl on cars.

Agent for Allen Swanson & Co., and can insure on letter. sep20h2303m. L. J. HIGBY.

1858.

P. R. STORM,

Produce Broker and Commission Merchant,

OFFICE,

Mil. & Miss. and Watertown R. R., Milwaukee.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED on all Railroads entering the city. Prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to my care.

AGENT FOR

MESSRS. SMITH & CO.,

NEW YORK CITY,

Will make liberal Cash advances on Flour, Wheat, &c., consigned to their house.

REFERS TO

Messrs. Sexton, Bro. & Co., | James Bonnell, Esq.,
" H. Ludington & Co., | J. F. Ruby, Esq.,
" Kellogg & Strong, | Bradford Bros.,
State Bank, Milwaukee. | J. J. Tallmadge, Esq.

apr29d44Td6m

N. HINTGEN,

Storage, Forwarding and Commission Merchant,

—AND—

General Steamboat Agent,

LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN

All goods are landed at this place for Sparta, Leon, Black River Falls, Onalaska, Minidora, Burns and Greenwood, Hokah, Looneyville, and Houston, M. T.

apl6y416dly

ROBERT READ,

(LATE OF M. H. READ & SON, ALBANY,)

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Menomonee Warehouse,

Opposite the Mil. & Miss. R. R. Depot, Milwaukee.

Orders for purchases are solicited, and advances made on consignments.

Refer to M. H. READ & SON, Albany; RAWLS & SEYMOUR, New York; THOS. SCHUYLER, Albany; KNAPP & PECK, N.Y; J. G. WHITE, Pres't Bank Capitol, Albany; H. DAY & SON, Buffalo; J. TWADDLE, Pres't Merchants' Bank, Albany; J. R. BENLEY & Co., Buffalo. my14d16m

HENRY S. POMEROY,

(Successor to Lawrence & Pomeroy),

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WEST WATER STREET,

Near Spring Street Bridge,

MILWAUKEE, - - - WIS.

LIBERAL CASH advances made on Wheat, Rye, Flour, and all other kinds of Produce, to be sold here or in Eastern markets.

Milwaukee, April 1st, 1857. apr24-6584-1y

1858. 1858.

GEO. H. PIERCE, late of Buffalo, N. Y. | A. R. MCKERCHIN

Tibbits, Starkweather & Co.,

STORAGE, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

Warehouse and Office on the River, corner of Milwaukee and Erie Streets.

CONTRACTING AGENTS and Consignees of the following Lines:

North Western Transportation Company,
C. V. Clark & Co., Agents, 5 Coenties Slip, N. Y.
Walker, Massey & Co., Agents, Buffalo, N. Y.
Ship daily from Pier 8, East River—express insured.

Union Express Company.
Blair & Winslow, Agents, 174 Broadway, N. Y
Geo. Phipps, Agent, 7 State street, Boston.

Cleveland, Toledo & Michigan Southern R. R. Company's Express Freight Line.

Mix & Monash, Agents, Cleveland, Ohio.
G. Yandell, Agent, Toledo, O.
L. D. Rooker, General Freight Agent, Cleveland, O.

Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati R. R. Co's, Express Freight Line, (via Lake from Cleveland,)
J. N. Kinney, Agent, Cincinnati, O.
P. Farmer, Agent, Pittsburgh, Columbus, O.
Henry, Holmes & Co., Agents, Cleveland O.
A. Kells, General Freight Agent, Cleveland, O.

Mark Packages care of T. S. & Co.
Milwaukee, April 8, 1857. apr30d6m

1856.

ILMORE, BROTHER & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO S. L. & R. P. ILMORE,)

PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

MENOMONEE WAREHOUSE,

Opposite the Milwaukee & Mississippi R. R. Depot.

OFFER AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at the lowest market prices, Coal of the best varieties, for Family, Furnace and Smithing use, Plaster of Paris, Land Plaster, Fire Brick, Water Lime, Rosendale Cement, Boxes & Grindstones. Pig Iron, Salt, &c., &c.

Persons wishing any of the above articles are respectfully invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.

aug8-d110-d1f

BUY

A

BOTTLE OF

BRAGG'S

ARCTIC LINIMENT!

And get the

UNITED STATES JOURNAL,

ONE YEAR GRATIS

GIFT.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

oct9h29d14w8m

TO PRINTERS.

POWER PRESSES FOR SALE.—We have one of Hoes cylinder bed presses for sale—bed 32x20 inches—price $1,000. Also, one Hoe double cylinder do—bed 50x30 inches—will print a sheet 50x44 inches—price $1,200. The above prices are just half the first cost. The presses will be warranted in perfect order. Terms—¼ cash, ¼ in four months, and ½ in eight months, on approved paper.

NOONAN & MCNAB.
Milwaukee, Oct. 11, 1858. oct12-d1w

RAILROADS.

FALL & WINTER ARRANGEMENT

1858.—1859.

GREAT NORTH-WESTERN ROUTE.

Open to La Crosse!!

LA CROSSE & MILWAUKEE R. R.

The only Direct all Rail Route

From Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Cairo,

And all Points in the United States and Canadas,

VIA. CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE,

TO LA CROSSE,

On the UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER,

WHERE CLOSE CONNECTIONS ARE MADE WITH

THE NEW & SPLENDID STEAM PACKETS

Of the Minnesota Packet Company, running in direct connection with this Road, to

DAKOTAH, WINONA, REED'S LANDING, PRESCOTT, STILLWATER, ST. ANTHONY, TREMPELEAU, FOUNTAIN CITY, RED WING, HUDSON, HASTINGS, MINNEAPOLIS,

AND

SAINT PAUL!

Two Trains Daily (except Sunday) Leave

MILWAUKEE,

FROM DEPOT FOOT OF CHESTNUT STREET, AS FOLLOWS:

First Train at 7 o'clock A. M. | Second Train at 1:15 o'clock P. M.

Connecting with Steamboats for all points on the

MISSISSIPPI RIVER

NORTH OF LA CROSSE.

Trains arrive at Milwaukee at

10:20 A. M. AND 3:50 P. M.,

Connecting with Trains on the MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, AND DETROIT & MILWAUKEE RAILWAY STEAMERS ON LAKE MICHIGAN, from foot of Main st.

Passengers leaving Milwaukee by either Train arrive at La Crosse and go on board of the St. Paul Packet without detention.

100 Miles of River Navigation, and 10 Hours Time, saved over any other Route.

CONNECTIONS:

At Junction with the Fond du Lac & Oshkosh R. R., At Horicon with the Horicon & Berlin R. R., At Kilbourn City, with Stages to Grand Rapids, and Stevens Point, and at Sparta, with Stages to Black River Falls, Eau Claire and Menomonee Mills.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS:

PASSENGERS by this Road during the close of navigation

WILL SAVE TWO DAYS TIME

From Milwaukee or Chicago to St. Paul, over any other Route.

Through Tickets can be obtained at all Principal Rail Road and Steamboat Offices.

Milwaukee, August 23, 1858.
aug22 EDWIN H. GOODRICH, Manager.

MILWAUKEE, WATERTOWN —AND— BARABOO VALLEY R. R.

ON and after Monday, Sept. 27th, and until further notice, a Passenger Train will leave Milwaukee from the Depot, foot of Second st., for Pewaukee, Hartland, Pine Lake, Oconomowoc, Watertown, Lowell and Columbus, at 3 P. M., arriving at Milwaukee 12,30 P. M.

Passenger Trains leave Milwaukee for the Milwaukee & Chicago R. R., La Crosse & Mil. R. R., Milwaukee & Mississippi R. R., or by Boat, can proceed to the above places.

Connections are made at Watertown with Stages for Lake Mills, Jefferson, Waterloo, Hanoverville, Sun Prairie, Cottage Grove and Madison. Also, at Columbus, for Lodi, Merrimac, Otsego, Fall River, Lodi's Corners, Hamden, Lowville, Delton, New Arlington, Bristol, and for all points to the West and North West.

Passengers arriving at the Junction from the above places, make connections with the Mil. & Miss. R. R. for Janesville, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and at Milwaukee with the roads for the South, West and North.

apr15y283dly S. S. MERRILL, Sup't.

1855.

SAVING OF TIME AND MONEY.

NEW THROUGH ROUTE

Between the

EAST AND WEST

BY THE

DETROIT & MILWAUKEE R.R.

(Now opened through to Lake Michigan.)

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, September 6th, 1858, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

	Mixed.	Accom'dn.	Night Ex.
Sup. Bridge, depart	.....	10:30 P.M	10:35 A.M
Detroit..... do	7:30 A.M.	8:10 A.M.	10:00 P.M.
Owosso..... do	1:35 P.M.	2:15 P.M.	3:30 A.M.
St Johns..... do	4:15	5:05	7:40
Grand Rapids, do	8:45	9:35	6:25
Grand Haven, arrive	.....	5:00	6:30
Milwaukee.....arrive	.....	1:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves DETROIT for ST. JOHNS on SATURDAYS, at 2:30 P. M.

GOING EAST.

	Merg Ex.	Mixed	Night Ex.
Milwaukee...depart	6:30 P.M.	.....	1:00 P.M.
Grand Haven, depart	4:00 A.M.	.....	8:30 P.M.
Grand Rapids.....	9:05	10:30 A.M.	12:05
St. Johns.....	7:40	10:15	12:50 A.M.
Owosso.....	8:45	12:00	1:50
Detroit.....arrive	12:35 P.M.	6:30 P.M.	7:40
Sup. Bridge, arrive	10:10 P.M.	3:15 A.M.	4:05 P.M.

Train leaves ST. JOHNS for DETROIT on Mondays, at 7 A. M.

Train from Grand Haven at 4 A. M. will run on Sunday in place of Monday.

TWO FIRST CLASS RELIABLE BOATS will run in connection with above trains on Lake Michigan.

Passengers for places West of Detroit go on Company's Boat Steamer "Union" or D. & M. R. R. Cars.

BAGGAGE left at any of the TICKET OFFICES, are NOW forwarded by Passengers Trains at VERY MODERATE RATES.

Through Tickets to all important points East, for sale at the Company's Office, 232 East Water Street, Milwaukee, second door from the Walker House.

The Company's Time Tables can be had at any of the Stations.

W. K. MUIR, General Superintendent.
WHITMAN & FORBES, Agents.
D. A. M. S. S. Office, Sept. 1858. sep6

NEW FREIGHT ARRANGEMENTS!

THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & FOND DU LAC R. R.,

NOW OPEN TO OSHKOSH,

IN CONNECTION WITH

Fast and Reliable Steamers!

On Lake Winnebago, Wolf and Fox Rivers.

THE Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Railroad Co. have perfected their arrangements with the La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad Co., and the Steamboat Lines on the Lake and Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, and offers this Line the only direct and expeditious, and altogether the most economical route for Freight, to all Northern, Western, North-East, and the greater part of North-Eastern and Central Wisconsin.

Thirty Miles Distance and 10 Hours Time Saved OVER ANY OTHER ROUTE!

Through rates on Merchandize between

Milwaukee and Oshkosh, 25c. per 100 lbs.

Reduced Rates to all points beyond.

Freight trains leave Milwaukee daily, 7:00 A. M., arrives at Oshkosh 1.40 P. M., Neenah, Menasha and Appleton, same evening, points beyond early next day.

No transshipment between Milwaukee and Oshkosh, and no charge for re-shipment at Oshkosh.

Mark packages, "via C. St. P. & F. R. R." Milwaukee.

For further information apply to JNO NEWMAN, Freight Agent, Milwaukee, at the Freight Depot of the La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad Company.

S. F. JOHNSON, Superintendent.
W. R. SELLECK, Gen'l Freight Ag't.
jy22w90d1y

GRAND TRUNK R. R. OF CANADA!

A DELIGHTFUL AND ROMANTIC ROUTE

FROM THE WEST TO

BOSTON, N. Y., and the EASTERN STATES.

Via the Michigan Central, Great Western, Ogdensburgh and Vermont Central, and

GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD OF CANADA.

PASSENGERS by this route have an opportunity of viewing some of the grandest and most wonderful scenery in the world, including Toronto, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, the Thousand Islands, Rapids of the St Lawrence, Quebec, Montreal, White Mountains, the Tubular Bridge, Lake of Two Mountains, Lake Champlain, Falls of Montmorenci, Hudson River, etc., etc.

On and after May 1, 1858, baggage will be checked through from Chicago.

TO EMIGRANTS.

Passages may be secured at the office of the Company in Chicago, by *sailing* ships from London, Liverpool, Plymouth, Glasgow, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, and Londonderry. An Agent of the GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD superintending the removal of emigrants and baggage at Quebec free of charge.

Fare from $80 to $85 to Chicago, including cooked provisions.

The Mammoth steamship

LEVIATHAN,

OF 22,500 TONS AND 700 FEET LONG!!

Is under contract to this Company for one or more trips to Portland. Tourists' return tickets from Chicago to the chief towns in Europe will shortly be issued. Tickets from Chicago for all points East, also for the Leviathan, or for M. O. E. & S. Co.'s ships can be obtained at the office of the Grand Trunk Railroad, No. 56 Dearborn street, Chicago.

J. WARRACK,
Agent of the Grand Trunk R. R. Co., of Canada.
apr28y404dly

CROCKERY! CROCKERY!

200 CRATES CROCKERY, of our own importation, from the STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES, consisting of every variety of Common Ware:

White Granite Ware,
Light Blue Ware,
Flowing Mulberry Ware,
Flowing Blue Ware,
Rockingham Yellow Ware,

in assorted packages!

Which we offer to the Trade, at retail, at very low prices.

BLAIR & PERSONS,
"169 East Water St.,

RAILROADS.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD LINE!

CHANGE OF TIME.

TRAINS will leave the Depot, corner of Florida and Barclay Sts., as follows:

8.00 A.M. PASSENGER AND FREIGHT, (Mixed.)
11.15 A.M. EXPRESS PASSENGER, arriving at Chicago in time for passengers to leave on the trains East at 5.00 P.M.
4.00 P.M. EXPRESS PASSENGER, arriving at Chicago in time for passengers to leave on the trains East at 10.00 P.M.

Passenger trains will leave Chicago at 9.10 A.M. and 4.15 P.M., and be due here at 12.20 P.M. and 7.30 P.M.

Freight train leaves Chicago at 6.00 A.M.

H. L. SYKES, Jr., Sup't.
JOHN T. MOODY, Agent, Milwaukee. sep25

THE GREAT

NORTH-WESTERN ROUTE!

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

1858 1858

MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD!

FROM MILWAUKEE

TO

Janesville, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Lansing,

LA CROSSE,

WINONA, RED WING, REED'S LANDING, PRESCOTT, HASTINGS, ST. CROIX, HUDSON, STILLWATER,

ST. PAUL,

Northern Iowa, Wisconsin & Minnesota.

ON and after TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1858, Two Daily Express Trains will leave Milwaukee for Prairie du Chien, as follows:

11.30 A. M., connecting with Steamers at Prairie du Chien, at 6.00 P. M.

10.30 P. M., connecting with Steamers at Prairie du Chien next morning at 9.00 A. M.

5.30 P. M., Janesville Accommodation, Freight and Passenger.

Connections made at Janesville for Beloit, Belvidere, Freeport, Elgin, Woodstock, &c.

Trains Arrive from Prairie du Chien,

4.35 A. M., and 7.50 P. M., Janesville Accommodation 9.50 A. M.

THROUGH TICKETS, including State Rooms on Steamers, can be had at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices and at the Depot, Milwaukee.

jy22 WILLIAM JERVIS, Superintendent.

1858.

MILWAUKEE & HORICON R. R.

—AND—

STEAMBOAT LINE!

THE ONLY ROUTE by which Passengers from Milwaukee reach *Kureka, Omro, Butler, Des Moris, Oshkosh, Neenah* and *Menasha* the same day. The only route by which passengers from *New London, Gills Landing*, &c., reach Milwaukee the same day.

TRAINS LEAVE MILWAUKEE

At 7.00 A. M. and 3.15 P. M., and

ARRIVE IN MILWAUKEE

At 12.30 A. M. and 7.00 P. M.

Ask for tickets by Milwaukee & Horicon Railroad, via Berlin.

my24 JESPER VLEIT, Superintendent.

RACINE & MISSISSIPPI R. R.

OPEN TO DURAND!

ON and after Monday, Jan. 11th, 1858, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

Leave Racine—Freight and Accommodation 8:15 A. M.
" " —Passenger 4:00 P. M.

GOING EAST.

Leave Beloit—Passenger train, 6:00 A. M.
Leave Durand—Freight and Acc., 7:45 A. M.
6 A. M. Train from Beloit connects at Racine with morning train on Lake Shore R. R. for Milwaukee and Chicago; and at Milwaukee with the Cars for the South, West and North.

4.30 P. M. Train from Racine takes passengers from Milwaukee by the afternoon train on the Lake Shore R. R. and at Clinton passengers from Chicago by the afternoon train on the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad.

STAGES

Connect at Durand for Freports; at Burlington, for Rochester and Waterford; at Springfield for Geneva. Freight forward with despatch.

ROBERT MORRIS, Superintendent.
Racine, Jan. 8th, 1858. jan15

1858. Summer Arrangement. 1858.

VIA. MICHIGAN CENTRAL

AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE Michigan Central Depot, foot of Lake street, Chicago:

6.20 A. M.—NEW YORK EXPRESS, (Daily, Sundays excepted.) Arrive at Detroit 6.30 P. M.; Suspension Bridge 3.35 A. M.; Albany 4.15 P. M.; New York 10.45 P. M.; Philadelphia 11 P. M.; Baltimore 7 A. M.

6.30 A. M.—CINCINNATI EXPRESS, (Sundays excepted.) Arrive at Detroit 5.20 A. M.; Niagara Falls or Buffalo 5.10 P. M.; Albany 6.20 A. M.; New York 10.45 A. M.; Boston 6.00 P. M.

8.30 A. M.—NEW YORK AND BOSTON EXPRESS, (Sundays excepted.) Arrive at Detroit 10 A. M.; Suspension Bridge 10.30 P. M.; Albany 10.45 A. M.; New York 4.20 P. M.; Boston 11 P. M.

9.30 P. M.—CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE EXPRESS, (Sundays excepted.) Arrive at Cincinnati 7 P. M.; Louisville 4 P. M.

Only one train on Sunday at 4.30 P. M.

5.30 A. M. & 9.30 P. M. trains connect at Paris with the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, for Buffalo and all points East; at Toronto with Grand Trunk Railway, for Kingston, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Quebec, and all points in Canada East, Northern Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine.

Baggage checked through.

Through tickets for sale at the principal Railroad offices in the West, and at the general office, corner Lake & Dearborn streets, opposite the Tremont House, Chicago, and at the Depot, foot of Lake street.

E. J. SPALDING, Gen. Pass. Agent. jel8

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD!

THE New and Direct Route now open New York, Boston, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington City, Cleveland, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and all Eastern Cities, Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton, Springfield, Urbana, Zanesville, Steubenville, Newark and Wheeling, and all points east of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey, &c., making one grand unbroken Rail Road line between

CHICAGO & THE EAST.

FARE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE,

Passengers wishing to go by this desirable and pleasant Route, should be particular and ask for Tickets by New York, thereby avoiding the annoyance of re-checking baggage as by other Routes.

Trains leave Depot on VAN BUREN ST., daily as follows:

6:00 A. M. 5.45 P. M.

With but one change of cars to Pittsburgh.

CHECKING BAGGAGE THROUGH

To Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York. Connecting at Crestline with Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, to all Eastern cities. Also, with Cleveland and Columbus Railroad to Cleveland, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, via New York Central and New York and Erie Railroads, to New York and Boston.

Persons going East will find this route by far the most desirable both from the advantage in point of distance, variety and beauty of the country through which the road passes, as well as the less frequency and cheapness of rates, and the annoyance of re-checking baggage required by other routes.

Facilities for the transportation of Freight and Live Stock by this route, unsurpassed. Rates as low as any other route, and with equal dispatch.

Tickets for sale at all the principal ticket offices at the West, and at the Company's office, No. 80 Dearborn St., opposite the Tremont House, Chicago, and at the office of the Lake Shore Railroad, Milwaukee, or A. G. Neeland, JOHN J. HOUSTON, General Freight and Passenger Agent, Pittsburgh.

D. W. DODD, Gen'l Western Agent, Chicago.
JAMES T. HUTCHISON, Freight Agent, Chicago.
Chicago, Dec. 16, 1856. mar12-1858d1y

BUFFALO & LAKE HURON R. R.

CHICAGO TO BUFFALO via. DETROIT.

AT THE ABOVE OFFICE tickets for New York, Boston, and all stations on the New York & Erie and New York Central Railroads, can be obtained.

J. WARRACK,
Agent of B. & L. H. Railroad No. 56 Dearborn Street, Chicago. apr28y441d1y

NOTICE.

ONLY FOUR DOLLARS

OWING to the *low prices of labor*, caused by the scarcity of money, I shall *hereafter* be able to furnish the citizens of *Milwaukee* with a *very superior quality and style of* HAIR CUTS *for my own manufacture, at the low prices of* FOUR DOLLARS.

I shall make, as heretofore, a *Five Dollar H*, but of a *much better quality.*

Hats to order, done in the shortest notice, and warranted *to fit to a T*, or no sale.

Remember the place, 129 East Water st.

oct9h169dly J. A. BENEDICT.

PORK, BEEF, LARD, HAMS, SHOULDERS DRIED BE